

## Manila reaches accord with rebels

MANILA (R) — Philippine Communist rebels Tuesday night reached agreement with the government for a ceasefire in the country's 17-year guerrilla war, government negotiator Ramon Mitra told reporters (See page 8). President Corason Aquino had put a Nov. 30 deadline on a ceasefire agreement, and Tuesday's talks were earlier described by Mr. Mitra as "make or break." Mr. Mitra said during a three-minute meeting with reporters late Tuesday that a ceasefire accord would be signed, probably on Thursday, the birthday of Mrs. Aquino's assassinated husband, Benigno. The agreement followed months of sputtering negotiations and even threats by Mrs. Aquino that she was willing to unleash the army and intensify the war against the rebels. Mr. Mitra said the agreement was reached at the end of an eight-hour meeting. He declined to say how long the ceasefire would last.

# Jordan Times

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## King visits army headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visited on Tuesday the Jordanian Armed Forces General Headquarters. Upon his arrival, King Hussein was received by Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Gen. Samir Zaid Ibn Shaker, the army's Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Talab, Director General of the Public Security Department (PSD) Lt.-Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali, and Commander of the Jordanian Air Force Lt.-Gen. Issam Shurzum. Attending the meeting was Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zaid Rifai.

## Rifai chairs Cabinet meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet held a meeting on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and discussed the working plan of the Ministry of Information and its future schemes. Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib presented a detailed and comprehensive report on his ministry's present and future activities and plans.

## Arab planning ministers continue talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab planning ministers, who opened their two-day meeting here Monday, on means and ways of achieving Arab economic integration, resumed their session on Tuesday. Planning Minister Taher Kanaan chaired Tuesday's first session during which participants discussed a document related to integrated development programs for Arab countries. The programme aims at achieving just distribution of the gains of common Arab development and deepening the concept of Arab social integration.

## Kuwait urges normalisation of Jordan-PLO ties

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Tuesday welcomed what it said were efforts by Egypt to encourage a rapprochement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, in remarks carried by the Kuwait News Agency KUNA, said there was a pressing need for normal relations between Amman and the PLO.

## Bonn denies blocking Iran arms shipment

BONN (R) — West German authorities said Tuesday they had no information to substantiate claims by former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani Sadr that a cargo of military equipment for Iran had been seized at Frankfurt airport. Mr. Bani Sadr, who lives in exile in France, said Monday that the shipment, marked for delivery to the Iranian Defence Ministry, was intercepted last Friday as it was being handled at the airport.

## King Fahd arrives in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia flew to Bahrain to inaugurate a billion-dollar causeway connecting his country with the Arab World's smallest state. The 25-kilometre link is expected to strengthen political, military and economic ties, already close, between the two Gulf allies.

## Chinese diplomat defects in Bonn

BONN (R) — A diplomat at the Chinese embassy in Bonn has applied for political asylum in West Germany and has since disappeared, government sources said Tuesday. They named him as Tu Bingru, first secretary in the trade section of Peking's embassy, and said he had sought asylum Monday along with his wife, Zhu Meilan.

# Iraqi jets blast Iran's oil terminal at Larak

Attack, deepest ever, follows raid on Abu Dhabi oil rig

MANAMA, Bahrain (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes Tuesday attacked an Iranian oil terminal in the Strait of Hormuz, damaging three ships, after jets believed to be Iranian raided an oil platform in the Gulf killing at least five workers, shipping sources said.

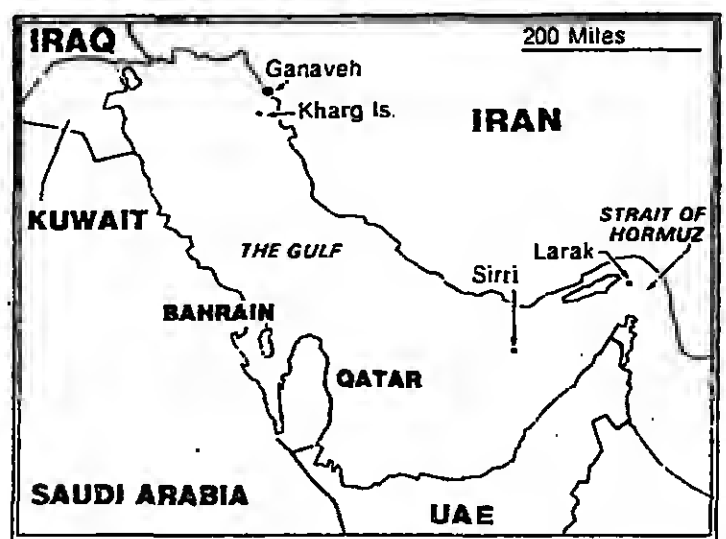
The raid on the makeshift oil terminal at Larak, 1,150 kilometres from Iraq's southern air base, was the farthest Iraqi jets have ranged in their campaign to threaten Iran's oil export lifeline. It was the first air raid on Larak close to the Iranian coast in the

strait, gateway to the Gulf, in the six-year-old war between Iran and Iraq. In previous long-range strikes in August on Iran's other main terminal on Sirri Island, 240 kilometres southwest of Larak, Iraq said its Mirage

fighter-bombers were refuelled in midair by other jets. Iran said its fighters bombed economic and military targets in northern Iraq and claimed its anti-aircraft gunners shot down two Iraqi warplanes over north and west Iran. Iraq also said 54 of its fighter-bombers attacked various targets in Iran, including a railroad station and military bases. The shipping sources, who spoke on condition they were not

named, identified the ships hit at Larak as the 69,000-tonne Iranian tanker Tabriz, the 120,000-tonne Cypriot tanker Antartica and an Iranian storage "mother ship," identified only as Terminal 18 Tabriz. Baghdad Radio monitored in Nicosia, said Iraqi jets hit a "big naval target" off the Iranian coast. It gave no other details, but said the raid was separate from the

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## Iraqi leader briefs King

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Tuesday telephoned His Majesty King Hussein and briefed him on the latest developments on the Iraqi war front. President Hussein assured the King of the solid situation at Iraq's war-front with Iran and "the efforts of the Iraqi sons in defending the Arab World's eastern gate from the Iranian aggression." King Hussein reiterated Jordan's total support for Iraq in its war against Iran. During the telephone call with President Hussein, King Hussein expressed his satisfaction with the Iraqi army's heroic stands in protecting Iraq and the Arab lands and hailed the high spirits of the Iraqi fighters, and their readiness to conquer the Iranian aggressors.

## Amal fighters recapture stronghold after fierce battles with Palestinians

MAGHDOUSHEH, Lebanon (R) — Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen regained control of most of a strategic stronghold in South Lebanon Tuesday after hand-to-hand battles with Palestinian fighters, witnesses said.

They said about 100 Amal fighters thrust into the village of Maghdousheh under a barrage of mortar bombs and artillery and rocket fire.

## Palestinians recapture Maghdousheh

SIDON (R) — Palestinian commandos recaptured a strategic stronghold in South Lebanon Tuesday hours after Shi'ite Amal militiamen had taken control of most of it, Palestinian sources said. They said their fighters battled with mortar bombs, artillery and rockets against the Shi'ite militiamen and succeeded in retaking the hilltop village of Maghdousheh, south east of this southern Lebanese port.

Witnesses said that in the earlier fighting Tuesday, about 100 Amal fighters pushed into the village and fought hand to hand battles with the Palestinian commandos under a barrage of mortar bombs, artillery and rocket fire.

## Turkey starts trial of 9 in Satti killing

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish court began the trial Tuesday of nine people, alleged supporters of the Abu Nidal and Islamic Jihad (holy war) groups, on charges of involvement in the murder of Jordanian diplomat Zaid Al Satti. They include Gholam Yahia Vefai, an Iranian diplomat who left Turkey last Friday as prosecutor Nurettin Demiral named him as a suspect. He is one of three defendants being tried in their absence.

Two of four Palestinian students among the accused, Nader Hassan Haboush and Bassem Lutfi Fayezi Said Al Ahmad, Tuesday denied confessions quoted in the indictment, saying they had been made under torture.

The nine are accused of involvement in the murder of Mr. Satti, the Jordanian embassy first secretary who was killed in July last year in the Cankaya district of Ankara. The defendants also include Mohammad Darwish Baladi, a Syrian diplomat who left Turkey last Thursday.

The indictment charges Baladi with ordering Mr. Satti's murder and providing the gun used in the killing.

On Monday Foreign Ministry sources in Damascus denied Baladi's alleged involvement in the Satti murder.

"After investigation, it was clear that Mr. Baladi had no relation whatsoever with the accusation," one source was

quoted as saying. The indictment said supporters of the Abu Nidal and Islamic Jihad organisations conspired to commit the murder and other sabotage activities in Turkey.

The indictment listed a series of attacks in Turkey said to have been the work of the Abu Nidal group since 1982, including the September massacre of 22 Jewish worshippers in an Istanbul synagogue.

Demiral acknowledged to Reuters Tuesday, however, that there was "no firm evidence" on the incident.

Seven of the defendants face death sentences if convicted of murder, while two others face up to 10 years in jail as accessories.

## Gorbachev gets warm welcome in India

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in India Tuesday to a fulsome welcome with rose petals, flag-waving schoolchildren and stringent security, and plunged straight into talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. "We hail you, Mr. General Secretary, as a crusader for peace," Mr. Gandhi said at an airport welcoming ceremony as Mr. Gorbachev started his first visit to Asia as Soviet Communist Party leader.

In his response Mr. Gorbachev proclaimed the close ties between the two giant nations as a force for peace and stability, but painted a sombre picture of the current world situation. "Mankind is facing huge problems and grave dangers such as the nuclear threat and the problem of survival," he said, before being driven to the presidential palace through streets adorned with stamens and arches of marigolds and chrysanthemums.

Later Tuesday the two leaders held four hours of talks on nuclear disarmament and international affairs. An Indian spokesman quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying: "We had very good and far-reaching discussions. We have earned our dinner."

At a banquet speech, Mr. Gorbachev warned that "the nuclear threat continues to hang over mankind."

He said his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, Iceland, last month "brought into sharp focus both the potential for progress toward a nuclear-free world and the obstacles and forces that block that progress."

The talks broke down over Mr. Reagan's refusal to give up his space-based strategic defence initiative (SDI), informally known as "Star Wars," in exchange for major arms cuts.

On the eve of his trip to India, Mr. Gorbachev denounced Star Wars as "a fraud" and a "voracious monster" that makes disarmament talks pointless.

In his banquet speech, Mr. Gandhi said it was unfortunate that Star Wars blocked an arms agreement in Iceland.

"Never before had the prospects for peace looked so bright — a new beginning was so near and yet so far," said Mr. Gandhi, the chairman of the movement of 101 nations professing non-alignment.

Mr. Gandhi also launched his own attack on Star Wars, saying "we resolutely oppose the militarisation of outer space."

He said security would be "dangerously jeopardised by creating yet another deadly and extremely sophisticated weapons system."

During his four-day visit to India, Mr. Gorbachev also will discuss the Soviet Union's push for closer ties with China, India's foe in a 1962 war. He also is expected to clarify his proposal for an Asian-Pacific security plan and seek India's endorsement.

Mr. Gorbachev said in his speech that he was confident his visit would help strengthen security in Asia and the world.

## Queen opens Jordanian exhibition in Paris

By Elia Nasrallah in Paris

THE history of Jordan went on display here on Tuesday with treasures of artefacts revealing a glorious past and a continuous chain of human civilisation.

The great event came with the inauguration of an exhibition entitled: "The King's Highway: 9000 Years of Art in the Kingdom of Jordan," which describes the country's historical background from the first known human settlements until today.

Her Majesty Queen Noor inaugurated the exhibition, expressing delight and satisfaction with the event which relates to the story of civilisation in Jordan.

In her inaugural speech, Queen Noor expressed hope that the exhibition would further contribute towards strengthening Franco-Arab cooperation and ties, and said that the event took an added significance since it is held in Paris, the capital of art in the world.

The Queen paid tribute to Mrs. Francois Mitterrand and to French Premier Jacques Chirac who took part in the exhibition's inauguration and thanked them for the great hospitality with which Her Majesty has been received with.

Mr. Chirac in turn gave a speech in which he said the French people would be "fascinated by the antiquities of Jordan, which give evidence of the continuity of civilisation in Jordan."

Mr. Chirac said that it was the first time that Paris received and hosted such a specialised exhibition on Jordan's history, culture and art.

The French prime minister, who described the display as a "great event in the cultural life of France," said that the exhibition would reinforce the deep-rooted and authentic Jordanian history.

The exhibition brings to the French people an opportunity to get acquainted with the Jordanian heritage and civilisation since it portrays the various cultures which have affected Jordan and which the Kingdom has witnessed throughout the ages, Mr. Chirac said.

Queen Noor, accompanied by Mrs. Mitterrand, Mr. and Mrs. Chirac and a number of French dignitaries, including the ministers of foreign affairs and culture and speaker of the French Senate, later toured the exhibition and inspected the artefacts and paintings on display at the Luxe-aubourg Museum in the heart of Paris.

Also there to attend the opening ceremony were Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayezi, Senate Member Amer Khammash and deputies Sulaiman Daoud, Rizk Al Batayneh and Nazih Amareen, Her Highness Princess Wijdan, wife of the Jordanian Armed Forces Commander in Chief, Mrs. Nawzat Zaid Ibn Shaker, Jordan's ambassador to France Ibrahim Bouran and his wife and Mr. Nasri Attallah, director general of the Tourism Authority.

Speaking to reporters after the exhibition's inauguration, Mr. Chirac voiced his deep appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein and expressed hope that peace and stability will endure in Jordan.

(Continued on page 4)

Exhibition provides appreciation of cultural development in Jordan since the earliest days, page 5

## Voters choose new chamber board

AMMAN (J.T.) — A tight competition between 42 contestants to fill the 12-seat board of directors of the Amman Chamber of Commerce was winding up on Tuesday evening and the ballot boxes were expected to be closed by midnight. President of the Election Supervisory Committee, Governor Ahmad Hindawi, on Tuesday attributed the reason for extending the polling process to the large number of voters. Three ballot boxes have been earmarked at the chamber's headquarters to allow more than 14,000 registered members to elect the permanent board of the chamber's 18th session. Three separate blocs and 15 independent candidates were contesting the seats in the chamber's board of directors. For the first time in the chamber's elections a large number of females cast their votes although there were no female candidates.

## Poindexter resigns after contra dimension is added to Iran deal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan's National Security Adviser, John Poindexter, resigned Tuesday after disclosure that some of the proceeds of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran were diverted to American-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

Adm. Poindexter's aide, Marine Lt.-Col. Oliver North, was fired for allegedly overseeing the diversion of between \$10 million and \$30 million to Swiss bank accounts held by so-called contras fighting the leftist government in Managua.

At a hastily-called White House news conference, Mr. Reagan said he had been unaware until Monday of what he called the seriously flawed implementation of his 18-month secret policy of seeking better relations with Iran.

"I am deeply troubled that the implementation of a policy aimed at resolving a truly tragic situation in the Middle East has resulted in such controversy," Mr. Reagan, 75, said grimly in announcing that Adm. Poindexter had resigned and Col. North had been relieved of his duties.

Mr. Reagan, whose administration has been under

sustained attack over the arms-for-Iran deal since word leaked out three weeks ago, said he had asked the Justice Department to review the conduct of the affair. He had discovered he was not fully informed about one unspecified aspect of the operation and that had raised questions of propriety.

"Although not directly involved Vice Admiral John Poindexter has asked to be relieved of his assignment as assistant to the president for national security affairs," he said.

Mr. Reagan told reporters he intended to appoint a special review board "to conduct a comprehensive review of the role and procedures of the National Security Council (NSC) staff and the conduct of foreign and national security policy."

Attorney General Edwin Meese said Adm. Poindexter, head of the NSC, "knew generally" about the diversion of funds and added, "he did not try to stop it."

Col. North, a shadowy veteran of the Vietnam War who was in charge of NSC covert operations, was "the only person in the United States government who knew

(Continued on page 4)

## Iraq renews attack on U.S.

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has renewed its attack on the United States administration for its secret arms trade with Iran, with whom Iraq has been at war for over six years.

The full text of the speech was published in Al Iraq newspaper Tuesday.

"The arms deal with Iran was a great insult to the American people by their administration, because it reflected a clear

## Syria denies Berlin bomb charges, accuses Mossad

EAST BERLIN (R) — Syria's ambassador Tuesday denied charges his embassy had helped smuggle a bomb to West Berlin and said the trial of two Arab suspects for an attack on a German-Arab society there served only Israeli secret services.

They first accuse Syria of being involved in the bombing? The first mention of Syria came after a visit by two British agents," he added. Hasi and Salameh were interviewed soon after their arrest by a British detective investigating an attempted bombing by Hasi's brother, Nezar Hindawi, in London.

Hindawi was jailed for 45 years last month and Britain broke off diplomatic ties with Syria, claiming that Damascus had helped in the attempt to smuggle a bomb onto an Israeli plane.

"We hope they won't (break off relations) and we don't expect it," he said.

The two men admitted responsibility for the March 29 blast at a German-Arab Friendship Society and claimed a Syrian military intelligence officer called Haytham Saed supplied Hasi with the bomb during a meeting at the embassy here.

Salameh also described a meeting in Damascus with a man he believed to be Saed.

"The trial started as a drama and has now turned into a farce... there is only one whose interests are served by this and that is the Mossad (Israeli secret service) and the Zionist forces it serves," Mr. Sammak said.

"The question is: 'When did

Mr. Sammak said the trials of Hindawi and his brother had turned Haytham Saed, named as contact man in both cases, into a "fairy tale character."

"I know Haytham Saed and I can tell you he is a very nice person. I must add that I've been here since 1981 and not once in this time has he been in this embassy," Mr. Sammak added.

Sentencing was expected at about 1200 GMT Wednesday.

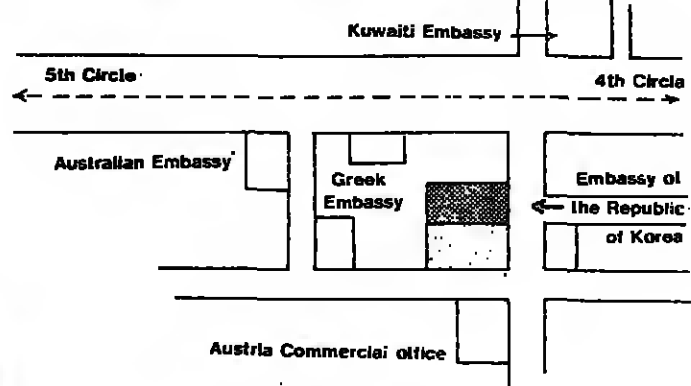
Mr. Sammak said he was aware Syrian embassy staff were being closely monitored by security services during visits to West Berlin, but added:

"We have nothing to hide. In fact, it means we are protected against terrorism itself. Let's see who tires first."

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea has the pleasure of announcing that the Chancery and Residence of the Embassy will move to its new premises in Jabal Amman, effective December 1, 1986.

Jabal Amman  
Zahrani Street / Al Malfouf Al Gharbi  
Tarabous Al Gharbi Street  
P.O. Box 3060  
Tel: 642268, 642269  
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# Muslim leaders demand U.N. force in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Muslim leaders called on Tuesday for a United Nations force in Jerusalem to protect Palestinians in the wake of violent attacks by Jewish mobs.

Faisal Hussein, a member of the Higher Islamic Council, told reporters at the Al Aqsa Mosque the group wanted U.N. protection as a "first step towards ending Israeli occupation" and establishing an independent Palestinian state.

He said the move would be aimed at regaining control of the Arab sector of the city. U.S. Consul General Morris Draper, who was among six Western consular officials who attended Mr. Hussein's news conference, said he would report to Washington on the proposal.

Mr. Draper refused to elaborate, saying only "we deeply regret the recent turmoil and violence."

The proposal came on the heels of more than a week of violence, which reached its height Sunday when about 700 Jews shouting "death to Arabs" hurled rocks at Arab homes inside the Old City.

Jerusalem has been torn by unrest since a Jewish youth was stabbed to death Nov. 15.

"We are in danger and we are in need of somebody to protect us and our property," said council chairman Sadeed Alami.

Jerusalem's chief mukhtar. "We don't want Jerusalem to become an international city. We want only the protection of a U.N. force," he added.

The Muslim leaders were vague, however, about the composition of such a force and how long it would remain.

"Six months, a year, I don't know," Mr. Hussein said. "It would be limited in time...as a first step to ending occupation. We don't want an international force here as an umbrella, a cover, for occupation."

Mr. Hussein said the force would replace the Israeli troops who patrol the city.

Mohammad Al Jamal, the council's second-in-command, interrupted the news conference, strongly condemning the proposal of a U.N. force. "We want the protection of the law and our people, not an international presence," he shouted. He did not elaborate.

The news conference, held in an anteroom of the silver-domed mosque, was broken up by a dozen veiled women who said they had been forced to leave their damaged homes in the Old City.

They demanded protection so they could return to their homes. Mohammad Wattad, one of three Arab members of the Israeli parliament who attended the news conference, told reporters he did not think a U.N. force would solve the unrest in Jerusalem.

"We had the U.N. in other places and what have they done?" he asked. "But we do have to find a new formula for this city that will protect Arabs and give them their complete rights."

"I'm not in favour of new walls. But Jerusalem cannot be administered by the Israelis," he said.

A Jordanian paper called on Tuesday for international intervention to halt the anti-Arab violence in Jerusalem.

"We are confident that the situation requires urgent international intervention to maintain the simplest citizenship rights in the city which Israel claims as its eternal capital," the Arabic language Al-Dustour said.

Al-Dustour said the attacks were instigated by followers of extremist Israeli Rabbi Meir Kahane, under the protection of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's police force.

Sawt Al-Shaab said the violence was part of a plan to drive Arabs out of their country, particularly Jerusalem (See Arab Press editorials on page 4).



The dreary, narrow lanes of Nahar Al Bared camp in north Lebanon. An estimated 18,000 people living in an area of 600 by 400 metres (UNRWA photo)

## Palestinian refugees, fleeing S. Lebanon fighting, end up in camps near Tripoli

AMMAN (J.T.) — Thousands of Palestinian refugees have fled their camps in South Lebanon in the face of continued fighting between Palestinian fighters and militiamen of the Lebanese Amal militia, and a good number of them have ended up in camps in north Lebanon, according to a press release by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

The news release, received at the Jordan Times on Tuesday, described the conditions of overcrowded living facilities in the north Lebanese camps of Nahar Al Bared and Baddawi. Following is part of the press release.

A 13-hour, 150-kilometre trip over slippery mountain roads brought a 58-year-old widow and her two grandchildren to safety in Nahar Al Bared camp near Tripoli. She left behind her son and the rest of his family in Rashidiyeh camp near Tyre which has been under siege and inaccessible since Sept. 30.

Reem Raja Saleh Abdallah now temporarily lives in her daughter's home in Nahar Al Bared worrying about the family she left behind in the south. In 1982 her house in

Tyre was destroyed and she escaped only with her clothing. Since then she had been living with her son in Rashidiyeh camp.

She is one of almost 10,000 Palestinian refugees who have fled from the Tyre area over the past few weeks. Most have fled to Saïda, where they are living in UNRWA schools, but 410 have gone to the Bekaa Valley and another 475 to the Tripoli area.

Those who have reached Tripoli are living with family and friends in Baddawi and Nahar Al Bared camps, which are already overcrowded. Nahar Al Bared has more than 18,000 residents in an area of 600 by 400 metres.

The Jawhar family left Al-Buss camp in Tyre a month ago, walking first the 30 kilometres to Saïda through orchards and fields to avoid the many checkpoints along the road. Then they were able to get a ride to Tripoli.

In Nahar Al Bared camp they are living with Mrs. Jawhar's aunt. With the Jawhars and their six children, the small house now accommodates 20 persons. The Jawhars have been given one tiny room whose only furniture is three

thin mattresses.

In Tyre, Mr. Jawhar had a job spraying crops. Now he is searching for daily-paid work in Nahar Al Bared and hoping to get back to his home in Al-Buss.

During the past 10 years there has been a continuous flow of Palestinian refugees over the length and breadth of Lebanon. In 1984 and 1985, some 70,000 refugees were displaced by fighting at various times around Saïda, Beirut and Tripoli.

In 1986 so far, more than 10,000 refugees have fled heavy fighting around the Beirut camps of Shatila and Bourj Al-Barajneh in June and July, and now some 10,000 have done the same from the Tyre area.

As predictions of ceasefires come and go, Rashidiyeh camp remains under siege. Al Buss is accessible but like a ghost town with all doors closed and windows shuttered. Bourj Al-Shemali camp is inaccessible.

Hundreds of young men have been detained and there are daily reports of violent incidents against Palestinians living both in South Lebanon and in the Beirut area.

## 5 jailed in theft of military parts for Iran

SAN DIEGO (Agencies) — Five members of a ring authorities say stole at least \$10 million worth of jet fighter parts from the navy and sold them to Iran have received prison terms from one to six years.

The sentencing on Monday by U.S. District Court Judge Leland Nielsen came in what federal prosecutors said was the largest case of navy theft in the nation's history.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Phil Halpern said the prime motivation of the defendants was greed. "These people were not spies in that they were doing this for political reasons. They were doing it for money," he said.

President Reagan's recent disclosure that he had authorised the shipment of some military parts to Iran had no bearing on the case, Mr. Halpern said.

Primitivo Cayabyab, a former

navy man aboard the USS Kitty Hawk, received six years for stealing an estimated \$500,000 worth of navigational assemblies for F-14 jets that were valued at more than \$94,000 each.

Also sentenced was Julie Agustin, a travel agent and the wife of one of the ring leaders, Franklin Agustin, who faces sentencing Dec. 22.

Edgardo Agustin, described as the other, was to be sentenced Tuesday.

Mrs. Agustin was ordered to serve five years in prison for her role in recruiting others to steal parts and for packing the goods for shipment.

Mrs. Agustin, Cayabyab and three others all had pleaded guilty in exchange for having some charges dropped. Another navy man, Antonio Rodriguez, was sentenced Nov. 11 to five years in

prison. Pedro Manasala Quito was sentenced to a year and a day in federal prison, five years probation and a \$10,000 fine.

Daniel and Virginia Wheeler, who had worked at a naval air rework facility in Norfolk, Virginia, each received two years in prison for the theft of an estimated \$500,000 worth of parts.

Mr. Halpern said the \$10 million figure was conservative because the government investigation into the thefts began only in late 1983 and traced parts shipments for only six months. The ring had operated since at least 1981, he said.

He later told reporters records seized in England indicated the total worth of spare parts for F-14 fighters sent to Iran was in excess of \$25 million.

## UNRWA gets pledges of \$145 million for 1987

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A total of just under \$145 million was pledged on Monday for the U.N.'s 1987 programme for Palestinian refugees, the U.N. announced.

This sum was promised by 33 states and the European Community at a special meeting to receive pledges on behalf of the U.N. relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

UNRWA will need some \$200 million next year — an increase of about five per cent over the current year — and additional

contributions are expected later. The biggest pledge, amounting to \$67 million, was announced by the United States.

The European Community promised the equivalent of \$23.28 million.

Additional separate pledges by members of the community included \$7.4 million by Britain and \$5 million by West Germany.

At a similar meeting last year just under \$60 million was pledged, though additional contributions were made later.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Thatcher denies revealing Vanunu whereabouts

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Monday denied her government passed any information to Israel on the whereabouts of nuclear technician Mordchai Vanunu who vanished from London after disclosing alleged Israeli nuclear secrets to a British newspaper. Mrs. Thatcher told parliament no revelations had been made over Mr. Vanunu, who is being detained in an Israeli jail pending possible treason charges after mysteriously disappearing from London on Sept. 30. Mr. Vanunu, who worked at Israel's top-secret Dimona nuclear reactor, told the Sunday Times newspaper that Dimona had been an atom bomb factory for over 20 years. Politicians have questioned the government here about what happened to him in London, after reports that he may have been kidnapped by Israel's secret service Mossad. Britain last week ruled out an inquiry into how Mr. Vanunu came to be in Israel, saying a police investigation had found no criminal evidence in connection with his disappearance. The Sunday Times has said that Mossad agents shadowed Mr. Vanunu during his London visit and used a woman called Cindy to lure him into a trap.

### Dubai jails drug smugglers

DUBAI (R) — Three Nigerians arrested at Dubai airport last August with capsules of heroin in their rectums have each been sentenced to seven years in prison for drug trafficking, newspapers reported Tuesday. Four years of their sentences were suspended because the court argued that the defendants were poor and had been forced to smuggle drugs to earn a living, the papers said. The three, including one woman, were also fined 5,000 dirhams (\$1,360). They were part of a group of 23 West Africans arrested while passing through Dubai airport, on their way to Africa from Pakistan.

### Israeli captain convicted in stowaway case

TEL AVIV (AP) — A district court on Tuesday found an Israeli sea captain guilty of setting a Tanzanian stowaway adrift in shark-infested waters off the coast of Mozambique, the item news agency reported. The court found the captain, Avner Gilad, guilty of aggravated assault resulting in bodily harm, and transporting a man in a dangerous vehicle. Israel Radio reported. Another officer was found guilty of the second count. Sentence on the two will be passed next month. Gilad faces up to nine years in prison, the radio said. The incident took place in 1982 but was kept secret for two years until the ship's carpenter, Zeev Kronenberg, published pictures of the stowaway with a rope around his neck and, later, on a makeshift raft. Kronenberg said Gilad, captain of the vessel "Moran," had forced the stowaway onto the raft five kilometres off the coast in shark-infested waters without any hope of survival.

### Hostage's brother issues appeal

BEIRUT (R) — The brother of an American hostage held in Lebanon has appealed to him to write a reassurance that he is in good health. Thomas Cicippio addressed the appeal to his brother, Joseph, through a letter published by the independent Lebanese daily newspaper An-Nahar on Tuesday. Joseph Cicippio, 56, chief accountant and deputy comptroller at the American University Hospital in Beirut, was kidnapped on Sept. 12 in Beirut. A group calling itself the Revolutionary Justice Organisation claimed responsibility for the abduction.

## Iranian Jews streaming into Europe

By Roland Prinz  
The Associated Press

VIENNA — Refugee officials and diplomats say a growing number of Jews are fleeing religious persecution in Iran and trying to resettle in United States.

They said the Jews are part of a new wave of Iranian emigrants, also including Bahais, Armenians, Christians and Muslims, opposed to the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

An Israeli official said Jews also are leaving Iran because they are afraid of being drafted into the army to fight against Iraq. But a senior U.S. aid official discounted that reason, saying Iran is not anxious to have Jews in army.

The diplomats and refugee officials said more than 1,000 Iranian Jews, including scores of children, are in Vienna awaiting permission to settle in the United States. Hundreds more reportedly are waiting at U.S. immigrant processing centers in Athens, Rome, Frankfurt and Paris.

Israeli officials estimate that the number of Jews in Iran has dwindled to about 30,000 from the 80,000 said to have lived there when Ayatollah Khomeini took power in 1979.

Relief officials and others involved with the Iranian Jews discussed the topic reluctantly. They spoke on condition of anonymity and cautioned that excessive publicity could hurt others trying to leave Iran.

The refugee officials would not permit interviews with Iranian Jewish refugees in Vienna.

The flow of refugees from Iran is not new. A senior U.S. relief

official said more than 1,000 Iranian Jews entered West Germany via East Berlin during just one weekend a few months ago.

One aid official said between 60 and 70 Jews arrive in Vienna each week from Iran.

Iranian dissident sources estimate that as many as 1.5 million Iranians have fled their homeland since the revolution. The anti-Khomeini underground group Mujahadeen-e-Khalq claims that 50,000 people have been executed in Iran since 1979.

A Amnesty International has confirmed 6,578 executions through 1985 but says the true figure is probably much higher. Published reports in Israel and the United States have spoken of hundreds of Jews being jailed in Iran.

Moshe Meisels, an Austrian radio correspondent in Israel, has quoted government and officials, and Iranian Jewish sources as saying Iranian Jews who have money "are being released" from jail and may emigrate.

"We know that many of them paid money — ransom — in order to leave," an Israeli foreign ministry official told the Associated Press in Israel. Officials in Vienna and Frankfurt concurred.

"We are dealing with people

who in one way or another have bribed (authorities) to get passports and come out, legally if you like, or those who have gone the long way around through Turkey and Pakistan," said a senior U.S. diplomat in Vienna. "That's all common knowledge."

"The consensus here among the (refugee) organisations is that if you are Jewish and you can get out, it's best you do get out," he added.

A U.S. diplomat said some 98 per cent of the Iranian Jews arriving in Vienna want to go to the United States. Hundreds more Jews from Iran reportedly arrived in Israel in recent months, although no official figures were available.

The flow of Jews from Iran to Israel was linked to American arms supplies to Tehran, some reports indicate.

"The waiting period of new arrivals to go to America is getting ever longer, up to 18 months," said a leader of Vienna's Jewish community.

The U.S. diplomat said more than 1,000 Iranian refugees were "approved and committed to travel to the United States" from Austria in 1985. He said 740 were approved in the first three quarters of 1986, and that 280 more were expected to be processed by the end of the year.

### Prince Nayef visits Syria today

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's interior minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, will pay an official visit to Syria on Wednesday, the Saudi Press Agency reported Tuesday. It gave no details of the visit, which it said was at the invitation of Syrian Interior Minister Mohammad Ghabbash. Saudi Arabia has played a major role in trying to reconcile Iraq and Syria.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 773111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:00 ..... Koran  
15:30 ..... Cartoons  
16:10 ..... Children's programme  
16:35 ..... Scientific programme  
17:00 ..... Thrill Maker Sports  
17:30 ..... A tale of two cities  
18:30 ..... Arabic series  
19:30 ..... Local programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Message from Cairo  
20:40 ..... A programme on the Ministry of Awqaf

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:30 ..... "Des chiffres et des lettres"  
18:30 ..... Catherin  
18:30 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Aujourd'hui en Jordanie  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Varieties  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Three's Company  
20:45 ..... Documentary — Architecture at the Crossroads  
21:30 ..... Alfred Hitchcock  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... "The Great Book in Babylon"

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9500 KHz, SW  
Tel: 774111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
10:00 ..... Country Music  
11:00 ..... Songs from Movies  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:30 ..... Guide to the Galaxy  
13:00 ..... Pop Session  
13:30 ..... News Summary  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Your Health  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Instrumentals  
17:00 ..... Old Favourites  
17:30 ..... Jordan Weekly  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:30 ..... Music in Music Masters and Music  
19:30 ..... Music

### 19:00

19:00 ..... News Desk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:45 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
22:55 ..... News Summary  
23:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
23:30 ..... News Summary  
23:45 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
23:57 ..... News Headlines  
24:00 ..... Close Down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1333 KHz

### 06:00

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Street Life 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:50 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Report on Religion 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Meridian News Summary 09:30 Development 96 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 Just a Minute 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 11:45 A Land of Song 12:00 News Summary: Omnibus 12:30 Jazz Score 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 Street Life 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Masterpieces in Nature 14:25 The Fanning World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Development 96 15:45 Tenor and Baritone 16:00 News Summary: Outlook 16:05 Report on Religion 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Writers at Home 17:30 Cheers for November 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Rock Solid 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 A Letter from Wales 19:15 Body Talk 19:30 News Week 19:40 Book Choice 20:00 World News 20:10 Multitrack 2 — Top Twenty 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Country Music 21:10 News from Movies 21:30 News Summary 21:35 Guide to the Galaxy 21:40 Pop Session 21:45 News Summary 21:50 News Bulletin 21:55 Your Health 22:00 Concert Hour 22:05 News Summary 22:10 Instrumentals 22:15 Old Favourites 22:30 Jordan Weekly 22:35 News Summary 22:40 Music in Music Masters and Music 22:45 Music

### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7300, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

### 05:00

05:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline America 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News & Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 VOA World Report

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* German book exhibition at the University of Jordan (until Nov. 26).

\* An exhibition of contemporary "v" art in the Federal Republic (Germany) at the Petra Bank Gallery (until Nov. 29).

\* The Goethe Institute presents German ceramics at the Department of Architecture at University of Jordan (until Nov. 26).

\* An art exhibition by Ayman Al-Nimer at the French Cultural Centre (until Dec. 4).

\* An exhibition of paintings by Rula Stakdaly at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### FILM

\* "Wooycek" (with English translation) at 8:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.

\* "Bles" — dance — at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### VIDEO

\* "Wooycek" (with English translation) at 8:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.

\* "Bles" — dance — at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

\* Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267

\* American Centre: 644371

\* American Centre Library: 641520

\* British Council: 6361478

\* French Cultural Centre: 6370009

\* Goethe Institute: 641993

\* Soviet Cultural Centre: 64203

\* Spanish Cultural Centre: 624049

\* Turkish Cultural Centre: 639777

\* Hays Arts Centre: 661195

\* Y.W.C.A.: 641793

\* Y.W.M.C.A.: 664251

\* American Municipal Library: 637111

\* University of Jordan Library: 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also music from Malabar and Jazari (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5 p.m., Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cinder Hill).

04:00 ..... Fair

06:13 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr

11:23 ..... Dhuhr

14:13 ..... Asr

16:32 ..... Maghreb

17:57 ..... Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 623541.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811293.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Belgian firm discusses oil exploration

AMMAN (R) — Belgium's state-owned oil company Petrofina is discussing the possibility of taking part in Jordan's oil exploration programme, a Belgian embassy official said Tuesday. He said Petrofina executives had visited Amman three times since September for talks with Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources officials and that further meetings were expected. "They (Petrofina) are very enthusiastic," the official added. Earlier this year, two U.S. oil firms, Hunt and Amoco, signed 7½-year exploration agreements with Jordan.

## Masri receives EC ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on Tuesday received the ambassadors of the 12 European Community (EC) countries accredited to Jordan. Mr. Masri and the EC envoys reviewed the relations between Jordan and the community.

## Lawzi calls Senate for session

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi on Tuesday called the house to session on Thursday.

## Decree approves envoy's appointment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued on Tuesday approving the appointment of Mr. Sa'ad Al Bataineh as Jordan's plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary to North Yemen.

## Boycott office adds 80 firms to list

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh on Tuesday issued a regulation banning deals with 80 foreign companies which have violated terms of the Arab office for the boycott of Israel. The new regulations also lifted bans on a number of other foreign companies which have changed activities in accordance with the law issued by the office.

## Princess inaugurates art exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Fahrelnissa Zaid on Tuesday opened an exhibition of paintings by Rula Al Shukairy at the Royal Cultural Centre. On display at the week-long exhibition are 52 oil paintings depicting Jordanian landscapes. Attending the opening ceremony were Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Her Highness Princess Majda, members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps and invited guests.

## Hamzeh opens health centre in Salhoub

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday said that his ministry seeks to expand health services in the country, especially in rural and remote areas. Speaking at the opening ceremony of a health centre in Salhoub area of Balqa Governorate, Dr. Hamzeh said that setting up health centres in Balqa Governorate was a pressing need which the ministry is seeking to meet. He also called on citizens to have their children vaccinated against killer diseases and to obtain medical treatment cards during the period set by the ministry. The minister also stressed the importance of personal cleanliness and health care for pregnant women and children.

## Forum to hold dialogue Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Forum Humanum will hold a dialogue on Saturday to discuss the role of the media in social and economic development in Jordan. The dialogue will be held at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Jordan.

## Cabinet okays memo with W. Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved the exchange of memos of understanding between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany regarding extending the services of a number of German experts working in Jordanian development projects.

## WAJ trainees complete course

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani on Tuesday attended the graduation ceremony of a new batch of trainees at the WAJ. Mr. Keilani addressed the trainees who have completed a course in the administration of personnel and he spoke about the importance of continued training in order to improve the efficiency of staff at the authority.

## Hmoud visits afforestation projects

SALT (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud on Tuesday paid inspection visits to areas where afforestation schemes are being carried out in Balqa Governorate. He visited the Wadi Al Tel forest and sites in the areas of Um Ruman, Aina, Yaraqa, and Wadi Shehah. Prior to his tour, Mr. Hmoud visited the Department of Agriculture in the governorate and was briefed on its activities by its director.

## Symposium to discuss milk production

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day symposium on milk and products will be held at the University of Jordan on Wednesday. During the symposium, which is organised by the University of Jordan, Faculty of Agriculture, 14 working papers on milk production, marketing and processing will be discussed in three sessions to be held over two days. The working sessions will be followed by an open debate on the problems and obstacles facing the production of fresh milk and its processing in Jordan and means of overcoming these problems. Taking part in the symposium will be representatives of various ministries, institutions and milk producers from the private sector.

## Association accepts 45 new engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Engineers Association has agreed to accept 45 new member engineers specialised in the fields of civil engineering as well as electromechanical engineering and mining. The Jordanian Agricultural Engineers' Association has also accepted six new members.

## Savings fund director visits Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Director General of the Postal Savings Fund Ghazi Al Rifai said on Tuesday that the fund has decided to invest in treasury and development bonds as a means to contribute towards financing economic and social development plans. During a meeting with directors and staff of the communications departments in Irbid, Mr. Rifai said the fund operates in 280 offices throughout Jordan and that the number of depositors with the fund totalled 250,000. He added that the fund will start handling water and electricity bills and will grant loans to government employees, in addition to introducing a postal cheques service as of Sept. 1987.

## Prince Hassan attends presentation of Aga Khan awards for architecture

RABAT (Agencies) — The Aga Khan award for Islamic architecture, worth \$500,000 was split among six winners at a ceremony held in Marrakesh, Morocco, in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Mohammed VI of Morocco. The six awards, in addition to five other honorary awards were presented by Prince Karim Aga Khan, the spiritual leader of Ismaili Muslims.

Those honoured were architects responsible for the restoration of two historic monuments, Mostar old town in Yugoslavia and Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, a mud brick mosque at Ya'ama in Niger, the Boung Mosque at Rahim-Yar Khan in Pakistan, a social security complex in Istanbul, and the Dar Lamane low-cost housing complex in Casablanca.

The six were chosen by a nine-man jury from 213 nominations for the award, which was founded in 1980 and is presented every three years.

Prince Karim, chairman of the award's steering committee, also presented a special chairman's prize for distinguished service to Iraqi architect Rifat Chadirji.

Five other projects won honourable mentions: A low-income housing complex at Ismailia in Egypt, the Javanese Said Naum Mosque in Jakarta, Shushar new town in southwest Iran, the Kampung Kehalem urban area in Surabaya, Indonesia, and the restoration of Ottoman monuments in Istanbul.

For the 56-year-old Aga Khan, "a good building has an impact on people's perception of their cultural heritage."

He founded the prizes, he has often said, because he feared future generations of Muslims would lose their cultural identity in the Western-style buildings sprouting up around them.

## JCO extends loans for planting and sowing

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Mrewid Al Tal on Tuesday said that the JCO has taken the necessary measures to grant loans to farmers to enable them to buy seeds for sowing during the current agricultural season.

The JCO measures, Mr. Tal added, included instructions and guidelines capable of enabling farmers to increase the production of grains. According to the new regulations, JD 8 will be allocated for a durum planted with grains in the rainfed areas, JD 18 for a durum in the irrigated land, JD 13 for a durum planted with chickpeas and JD 15 for each durum planted with lentils, he explained.

He added that JD 250,000 out of the grain crop allocations have been set aside to be used for subsidising chickpea and lentil crops. The regulation also provided for supplying farmers with seeds, fertilisers, and providing the mechanical services required for ploughing, sowing, spraying and harvesting. Mr. Tal added. However, he went on to say that beneficiaries from these loans must be members of a cooperative society and should have settled their loans repayments or debts to the organisation. The JCO will collect five per cent interest on loans settled on the maturity date, otherwise an extra seven per cent will be collected on commission in case of farmers' failure to settle their debts.

Mr. Tal said that the JCO will supervise the implementation of the new regulations on loans.

## King honours Pakistani envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has conferred the Medal of Independence of the First Order on Pakistani Ambassador in Amman Ehsan Rashid in recognition of his efforts in promoting and bolstering bilateral relations between Jordan and Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri presented the medal to Professor Rashid during a luncheon Mr. Masri hosted on Tuesday in honour of the ambassador on the occasion of the end of his tour in Jordan. Mr. Masri, in a speech during the

lunch, praised Prof. Rashid's efforts and his role in strengthening relations between the two countries.

The Pakistani ambassador replied with a speech in which he expressed his thanks to the King and to the government and people of Jordan for the warm welcome and respect extended to him during his term in Jordan. The lunch was attended by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Secretary General Tayseer Toukan and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Amman.

## Voluntary societies play vital role in social development

AMMAN (Petra) — Voluntary work in Jordan is based on estimates that more than 10 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line and that more than 10 per cent of others are handicapped, while 5 per cent of the population are in need of the services provided by voluntary societies. President of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) Abdullah Al Khatib said on Tuesday.

Dr. Khatib added that there are some 550 voluntary societies on

both banks of Jordan with more than 60,000 volunteers taking part in social welfare activities.

Discussing the work of voluntary societies in the West Bank of Jordan, Dr. Khatib said they provide care and assistance to the orphans and families of martyrs and provide care for the handicapped and prisoners. He

added that the voluntary work sector contributes JD 8 to 10 million a year to the development process in the country.

## QASWF allocates funds for welfare, rehabilitation projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund's (QASWF) five-year development plan for 1986-1990 includes schemes for setting up a JD 635,000 project for the rehabilitation of the deaf in the Karak Governorate and operating the Mu'ta centre for special education, established at a cost of JD 70,000.

Other projects included in the development plan provide for setting up a centre for the mentally retarded in Tafleh Governorate and a similar centre in Irbid.

Sources from the QASWF also said that the Yarmouk Centre for the deaf will be completed at a total value of JD 350,000 and that there are plans to set up another JD 600,000 centre.

## American professor discusses misunderstandings, common interests between the West and Islam

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Islamic fundamentalism is a phenomenon which the West feels is a "threat" according to Dr. Abdul Aziz Sa'id. Concentrating on the topic of a need for a dialogue between the West and Islam, Dr. Sa'id said that only by the West liberating itself from its arrogance and insensitivity, and the Arab World liberating itself from its defensiveness and insecurities can a dialogue between the two be possible.

"Westerners look at Islamic fundamentalism out of context. My perspective is that the so-called Islamic fundamentalism is the other side of the coin to Western arrogance," said Dr. Sa'id, a professor of international relations at the American University in Washington, D.C. Islamic fundamentalism is not disconnected from the encounter of the West and Islam over the past 200 years, he continued. At the beginning of the 18th Century, the West (Europe and Tsarist Russia) imposed their presence and influence on the Arab World, said Dr. Sa'id. This encroachment was transformed into a colonialism and imperialism in the 19th Century, and in the 20th Century due to the French, British, and Italian mandates in the region, the Arab World was dismantled and fragmented, he explained.

"This encounter with the West undermined the existence and viability of the Islamic and Arab World, and can not be separated from the Islamic reaction of the post World War II period. Yet the West sees Islamic fundamentalism in isolation and ignores what the West did to the Arab World," said Dr. Sa'id. He continued that after the Arab states gained their independence, they emerged defensive and insecure, and the West arrogant and insensitive. A great deal of the mistrust towards the Arab World has been exploited, manipulated and suppressed, he added.

Dr. Sa'id noted that the United States which now leads the West, has become the inheritor of this legacy "even though they had not

been part of it previously." The relationship between the United States and the Islamic World since the era of independence has borne the brunt of that experience. "Today, the West sees Islamic 'resurrection' and 'rediscovery' as a 'threat' to Western civilisation and security, and reacts accordingly with little appreciation of the context," he said. On the other hand, the Arab and Islamic Worlds view Western policies as a continuation of the 18th and 19th Century policies, he added.

Dr. Sa'id feels that there are misconceptions on both sides but by the West ridding itself of its arrogance and insensitivity and the Arab World from its defensiveness and insecurities, there can be chance for a dialogue. "The potential for dialogue is great at this time," he said, "because of common interests, values and aspirations." Dr. Sa'id included the growth of the region, the maintenance of stability, and the availability of Arab resources and Western technology as the common interests.

When asked about the inappropriate technology transfer which usually takes place, Dr. Sa'id responded that the whole area of technology transfer from industrial societies to less developed countries has been subject for analysis. "Multinational corporations are rightly criticised in many circumstances by not abiding by a code of conduct that would safeguard the development of developing nations and with no regulations as to what to sell, which many times ends as 'dumping'," he said. "At the same time, Third World governments invite large corporations and the ruling elites cooperated with multinational corporations on account of their own development plans. The technology is not appropriate to the environment and to the country's stage of development yet the governments insist on it," added Dr. Sa'id. "Therefore, the rise in fundamentalism can also be attributed to Muslims' frustration

(Continued on page 4)

## Turkish minister leaves after renewing protocol on economic cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Turkish Minister of Trade and Commerce Cahit Aral left Amman on Tuesday at the end of five days of meetings of the joint Jordanian-Turkish committee which resulted in renewing a 1966 protocol on economic and trade cooperation between both countries.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Aral was received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Both Mr. Rifai and Mr. Aral discussed trade and economic ties between Jordan and Turkey and means of further promoting them. Attending the meeting was Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher and Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Semih Balan.

Under the joint-protocol both sides agreed to work towards striking a balance between each others' exports and imports since the present trade balance is in favour of Turkey.

Under the renewed protocol, Turkey also said it would purchase a minimum of 150,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates during 1987 and will increase its imports of the Kingdom's potash, pharmaceutical products and drip irrigation equipment. Mr. Aral said he would contact private Turkish companies and import agencies working in the field of phosphates to obtain their views on the rough estimates for their purchases of the Jordanian mineral. In the area of phosphates, both sides agreed that the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JP.M.C.) and the Turkish Bajas company would continue their discussions to reach long-term agreements on securing the Turkish company's needs of Jordanian phosphates.

The protocol also called on both the Jordanian and Turkish chambers of commerce to form a joint council as a means for increasing the volume of trade exchange between both sides.

## Joint projects

In the area of joint industrial and economic cooperation, the protocol provided assurances from both Jordan and Turkey on the importance of setting up joint projects that make use of Jordanian and Turkish produce and raw materials to secure both country's market needs as well as to export to neighbouring countries.

Both sides referred to the experience of joint cooperation in establishing an electricity transformers company between the Jordanian and Turkish electricity companies.

The renewed protocol said that the Jordanian Industrial Development Bank and the Turkish Industrial Bank would exchange information on investment facilities and incentives in both countries and on setting up joint-institutions for constructions and consulting.

In the field of training, the protocol stressed the Turkish side's keenness on sending Turkish experts to Jordan and on holding seminars and workshops for Jordanian representatives of the weaving, cement, paper, tobacco, fertilisers and glass factories and companies.

Turkey said it would provide the Jordanian side with agricultural experts and trainers. In transport, both sides agreed on the importance of reaching an agreement in the areas of land, sea and air transport.

In tourism, the protocol said that Turkey would send experts in hotel management and training to Jordan as well as archaeologists to restore castles. Both countries also agreed on joint touristic marketing.

## Follow-up committee

The protocol said that for the first time, both sides agreed to set up a follow-up committee entrusted with supervising the protocol's achievements and solving issues which might surface after the protocol's implementation.

The protocol was signed by Dr. Muasher and Mr. Aral in the presence of Under Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry Mohammad Al Saqqaf and representatives of the Jordanian Ministries of Agriculture, Transport, Mineral Resources and Energy as well as officials from the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), the potash and phosphate companies and the accompanying Turkish delegation together with Mr. Balan.

The Turkish delegation, which arrived here on Friday, also toured the Kingdom's industrial sites, free zones and some archaeological and touristic areas.

During his stay here, Mr. Aral was received by Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan, and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Prime Ministry Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali.

## Jordanian, Turkish experts look at designs to withstand tremors

By Fred Donovan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS), in cooperation with the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council (TUBITAK), is sponsoring a workshop on the design of earthquake-resistant buildings, being held all this week at the Ministry of Higher Education, Al Jubeiha. "The reason why the Royal Scientific Society took this initiative," says Dr. Seyfeddin Mu'az, head of the Building Research Centre, "is to make engineers aware that they should take earthquakes into consideration in their designs and construction of buildings."

Dr. Mu'az is among the lecturers at the conference which opened Saturday at the Palace of Culture and which continues until Thursday, Nov. 27. The workshop is an outgrowth of a special relationship that RSS has with TUBITAK, relating to technical and scientific cooperation.

Over 80 participants from Jordan, Turkey, North Yemen, and Iraq are attending a series of 14 lectures on various subjects relating to earthquakes and building construction. The lectures are followed by panel discussions to facilitate an exchange of ideas among the theorists and practitioners attending.

A primary aim of the workshop is to draft a manual for Jordanian engineers on the design of earthquake-resistant buildings. The manual will present construction techniques and building codes in order to educate engineers, contractors, and others involved in the building sector in Jordan.

The proposed manual will complement efforts already underway by the RSS and the Ministry of Public Works to draft comprehensive building codes and regulations, according to Dr. Mu'az. "We are trying to stress that buildings should be constructed according to codes... This is not just for earthquakes, but to avoid all types of problems, such as cracks," he says.

Because most of the buildings in Jordan do not rise above three stories, Mr. Mu'az sees no need for any special measures to withstand earthquakes. "These buildings are not that vulnerable to earthquakes... Buildings over that size need special attention," he says. Dr. Mu'az stresses that the design and construction needs for withstanding earthquakes are similar to those necessary for a safe structure. "What is important is that these buildings be designed properly, according to codes and specification," he says.

Dr. Ergin Citipitioglu, professor at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, concurs with Mr. Mu'az on the need to stress building code compliance. According to Dr. Citipitioglu, a major problem for Turkey, despite the existence of a modern and comprehensive building code, has to do with education and enforcement. "In Jordan, it is not enough to get a code approved. You also must convince people to enforce the code. To do that is a much bigger task than getting the code approved," he judges.

He says that he and his Turkish colleagues have come to Jordan "to transfer the knowledge gained in Turkey to engineers in Jordan."

A Turkish colleague of his, Dr. Ugur Ersoy, a professor at the

same university, agrees that Turkey has something to teach Jordan. "In Turkey, we have much experience with earthquakes," he says. "Over a period of 25 years we have had 300,000 houses destroyed, and 50,000 people killed. In this workshop, we hope to provide materials in textbooks and information gained in research in Turkey to engineers here."

One of the features of Jordanian architecture which struck the two Turkish professors was the stone facing on buildings. Dr. Citipitioglu terms the construction technique "unique." Asked what implications this has for earthquake-resistance, he says: "It makes buildings more rigid... You have two phases. Once the stone falls off, you have a different structure."

The two Turkish professors, along with their colleagues, will tour Jordan over the weekend in order to give some suggestions to improve the resistance of Jordanian buildings.

According to one of the papers presented at the workshop, by Kaysi Al Kaysi, the probability of a major earthquake in Jordan is small. Mr. Kaysi estimates that a major earthquake, measuring over 6 on the Richter scale, occurs in Jordan every 400 years.

The major area of earthquake activity is the Jordan Valley, according to Mr. Kaysi's paper. The Jordan Valley Rift, as it is termed, extends from the Arabian peninsula, through Agaba, the Dead Sea, and the Jordan Valley. According to observations made by the Jordan Seismological Observatory, set up in 1983, there have been five earthquakes serious enough to be felt in Jordan between 1983 and 1986.



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#### BACK IN JORDAN





## Jordan Times

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## Real troubles ahead

UNREPENTANT about approving the shipments of arms to Iran, but implicitly pleading guilty that the money earned from the deal went illegally to the contra rebels in Nicaragua, President Reagan yesterday fired both his National Security Adviser John Poindexter and the Vice Admiral's principal assistant Colonel Oliver North.

Between 10 million dollars and 30 million dollars was transferred to the contra rebels, Edwin Meese, the U.S. Attorney General, told newsmen. He called this an "aberration" in U.S. policy.

A bit earlier, President Reagan was saying he was deeply troubled by this... well, he was troubled that the implementation of a "policy aimed at resolving a truly tragic situation in the Middle East has resulted in such a controversy" — meaning of course the diversion of funds from the Iranian deals to the contras.

Aberration or foul implementation in U.S. policy — the terms are not important. What is really important is the original grave blunder that is causing the Reagan administration all the troubles it is facing now.

That blunder is even bigger than what we had thought. If between \$10m and \$30m, in Mr. Meese's own admission, had been diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, how much more could the real figure be? And, even assuming that the figure is not higher than admitted, how much was the value of the U.S. arms shipments to Iran that Israel brokered and received direct payment for?

Putting the role of Israel in diverting funds to the contra rebels, behind the back of the U.S. Congress and the American people, aside for the moment, and the role of Israel in design, engineering U.S. deals with sponsors of terrorists, also aside for the moment; let us ask ourselves the question of how the whole arrangement to channel funds from Iran to the contras came to be made.

Col. North, being the shadowy Vietnam veteran he is known to be, may indeed be a new American Tarzan; but surely he could not single-handedly be responsible for executing the whole James-Bond-like deal. Such a vast, illicit operation needs more hands than any one man can have.

In the situation he finds himself now, President Reagan knows full well that what changes he has ordered will not be enough. The exits of Poindexter and North will not answer all the questions that his fellow countrymen will ask. The Justice Department inquiry should reveal more things, but no amount of findings can repair the damage that is already done.

More than American laws and principles are at stake here. Invaluable human lives, and immense moral and material cost, have been involved. Yesterday's events are just another tip of the U.S.-Israel-Iran-contras iceberg. Watergate might be a walk in the park compared to what lies ahead.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: King sounds the alarm

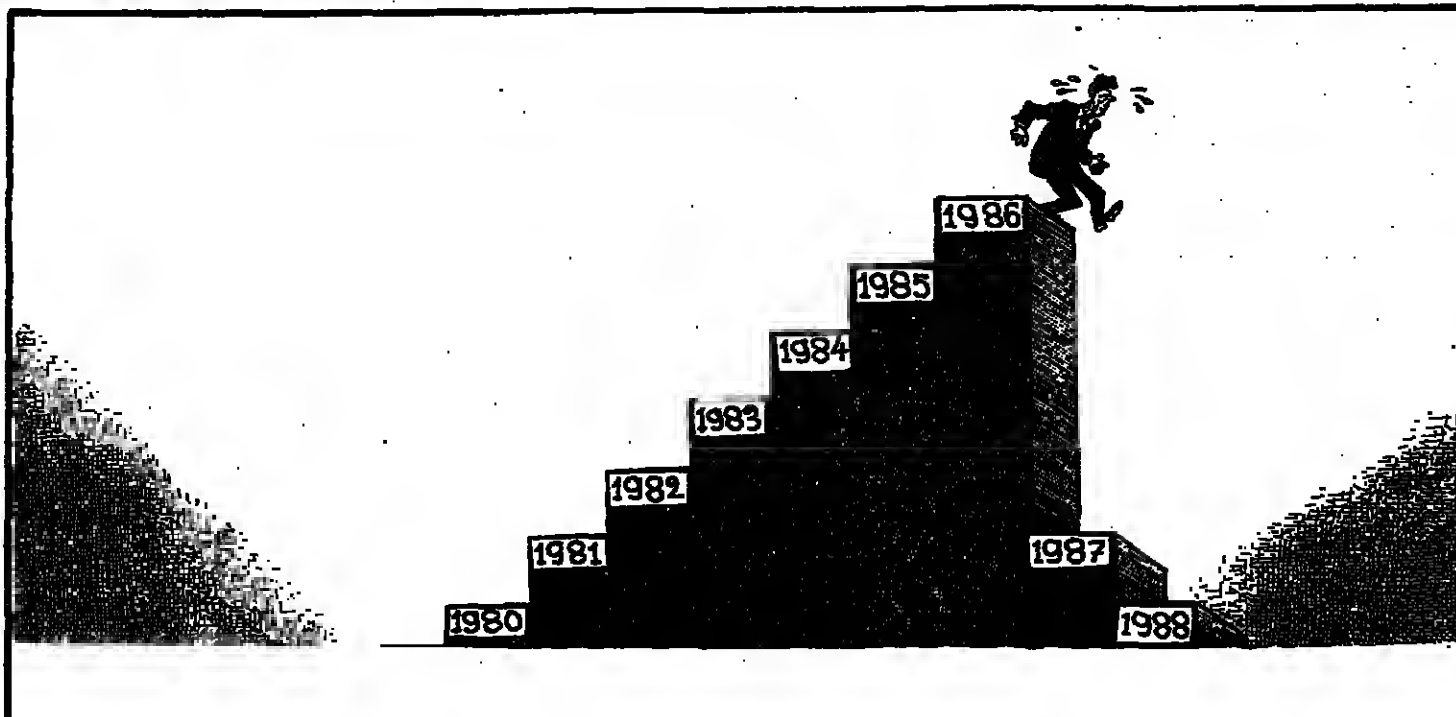
IN his meeting with the U.S. congressmen delegation on Monday, His Majesty King Hussein made it a point to reiterate Jordan's unwavering stand on the Palestinian cause as well as the Kingdom's determination to bring about a peaceful solution to the region's problem through the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, a conference under the auspices of the United Nations, attended by all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The King also reaffirmed Jordan's total support for Iraq in its war with Iran. In his assertions, King Hussein wanted to tell the U.S. administration that America's recent arms supplies to Iran is not, by any means, bound to change the Jordanian stand on the ground regarding both the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian problem. Furthermore, the King's words represented a clear message to the Reagan administration reflecting Jordan's disappointment and astonishment over the U.S. efforts to prolong the war on the eastern gate of the Arab World. And it goes without saying that Jordan's stand is identical to that of the rest of the Arab countries and that this position, being put forward again to the visiting U.S. congressmen, is a sign that the Arabs were going to stick to their stand on both issues regardless of the America's double-dealings in the Middle East. By doing so, the U.S. does not only jeopardise its credibility in the Middle East but also in its closest allies in the European continent as well. This has been illustrated in a call Monday by the London-based Financial Times newspaper on the European countries to adopt an independent strategy, away from the U.S. monopoly, in dealing with the conflicts in the Middle East. If the U.S. administration understood King Hussein's words, it should, before it is too late, try to restore its credibility in the region through respecting the international will.

#### Al Dustour: Israeli racism

ONCE again students at the Jewish religious school vandalise the streets, old quarters and homes of Arab people in the old city of Jerusalem under the watchful eyes of the Jewish state. What is going on in Jerusalem was not unprecedented nor will it abate as long as the chief of Zionist terrorists Yitzhak Shamir is heading the Israeli government. Hence, it is a common practice for the Israeli authorities and Shamir's police to protect Meir Kahane's gang which has been instigating the students of the Jewish school to loot around the streets of Jerusalem to the extent that they raised placards reading "death for the Arabs." Notwithstanding the fact that we are confident that these acts of terrorism will not shake the steadfastness of the Arab inhabitants, who have been struggling the occupation for more than 19 years, we call for an immediate international intervention to stop vandalism in the so-called Israel's capital.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Jerusalem faces to Zionists

WHAT is going on in Jerusalem? The answer comes from the terrorist Zionist dictionary: uprooting the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories from their homeland and especially from Jerusalem. A quick look at the events in the occupied city of Jerusalem brings to light Israel's long-term plot executed on the bases of periodic steps. The only possible means for evicting the Arabs from their homeland, according to the Zionist dictionary, is through a slow "moral invasion" of the Arab cities by inducing demographic and geo-political changes, over a long span, in order to replace the Arab culture and life with Jewish alternatives. These changes are being accelerated in order to impose a situation in which Jews replace the inhabitants of the city. Therefore, this well-organised invasion is not spontaneous, it is the landmark of Israel's policy since its inception. It even came to the limelight in 1947-48 when the Zionists occupied most of the Palestinian lands. Today and under the watchful eyes of the rest of the world, the Zionists are implementing their old-new policy by pressuring the Arab inhabitants in Jerusalem as a prelude for a total demographic change on the ground. Again, it is not a problem when a handful of Zionist extremists stage an upheaval, but the problem becomes acute when the drive becomes a state organised drive to evict the people from their homeland.



## Where drabness is a way of life

Little is known about Albania, the East European country which has remained completely true to Stalinist principles. Margie Lindsay visited the capital, Tirana, recently. Her report on the drab life facing the people...

IMAGINE Trafalgar Square or the Champs Elysees with no traffic, hardly any people and no lights. The main square of Tirana, Albania, is just such a place.

The buildings around the square are a confusing mixture. The modern, but ill-designed, government buildings shadow the old mosque, closed when religion was banned after the second world war and the Communist government took over. Party slogans and official portraits hang from buildings for events such as the coming party congress or the birthday of deceased leader Enver Hoxha.

Since Hoxha's death in April 1985, and despite some attempts at liberalisation, little has changed. Unlike the other East European countries, Albania has remained true to Stalinist principles and, as a result, both the economy and people have suffered. Life in the capital begins early. At 6 a.m., the fountain in the square springs to life, adding a bit more sound to the shuffling footsteps of the sweepers and the early-morning workers. A lot of people walk in Albania — private cars are unknown. There are some buses and a few bicycles.

It is a hard life, the country is mainly agricultural, but almost all of the cultivation, particularly harvesting, appears to be by hand. The few tractors which exist are old and are used sparingly.

In main cities, the shops have depressingly dull window displays, if the attempt is even made to tempt customers into the store.

Clothing is in drab colours, 1960s styles and highly priced by Albanian standards.

General consumer goods, such as radios, televisions, furniture and kitchen utensils are difficult to find and very expensive. Queues form when there are any deliveries of new items, such as wood-burning cooking stoves. Indeed, such is the demand and frustrations of queuing, that fist-fights sometimes break out. Most consumer goods appear to be old-fashioned in design and badly made.

Although there are markets selling fresh vegetables, fruit is almost impossible to find, except for apples and grapes. Meat and poultry is almost non-existent in cities. Butcher's shops, if they are open, have little to sell and what they do have is of poor quality.

Living standards are the poorest in Europe — and there is no sign of things improving. Nevertheless, the people themselves are extremely friendly and open to foreigners.

The ones who can speak foreign languages try hard to make contact with tourist groups. Most of their questions concern family and children. Their delight in looking at and talking to foreigners is apparent.

Among the general drabness and poverty, there exists a privileged class. These are the party members and their friends. Out of a population of 3 million, only 120,000 are members of the Labour Party, the official name for the Communist Party. The rest either aspire to the party or try to

struggle along in obscurity.

Officially, to be a party member means increased responsibility, not privilege. But party officials and their families have vastly superior housing. The villas in centre of Tirana reserved for the party leaders are set in a park, guarded by both military and secret police. Party members have access to better clothes, food and consumer items. They are also the only people able to use the few cars in the country.

Albania's attempts at industrialisation are, frankly, pathetic. The few factories are crumbling, with windows, even in the glass factory, usually broken or missing. Production from factories is small, with most items of poor quality. High-quality goods are usually for export. One carpet factory in Tirana specialises in hand-woven, Persian-style carpets, exclusively sold to foreign countries, such as Switzerland and West Germany.

Although the Communist Party claims to have built a workers' paradise, conditions in factories are Dickensian. In the Tirana carpet factory, young women are expected to work eight-hour shifts, with only one half-hour break, sitting on benches raised a few inches from the floor. There is little artificial lighting. Wages are low, even by Albanian standards, with "apprentices" paid below the minimum wage of Lek 600 (approximately \$84) a month.

Society is tightly controlled. Children are indoctrinated at a very early age with Marxism-Leninism and love for former leader Enver Hoxha. The man who ruled the country from 1944 with an iron hand, keeping to true Stalinism while the rest of Eastern Europe liberalised, is

treated almost as a deity. To commemorate his birthday (October 16), groups of "pilgrims" go to Martyrs' Cemetery on a hill above Tirana. At his tomb, guarded by young soldiers, people have their pictures taken as souvenirs, while they re-lay the same wreath. Kiss the tomb and the flag of Albania and give the revolutionary salute. Mothers can be seen teaching their children to go through this ceremony.

The show of public honour for Mr. Hoxha is part of the personality cult which he built up during his life. Schoolchildren are still encouraged to write songs and poetry commemorating the great man's life. His name appears, usually linked with nationalistic and party slogans, on hillsides, buildings and by the roadside. Wherever one turns, the greatness and wisdom of Enver Hoxha is proclaimed.

In contrast, there is little public acknowledgement of the present leader, Ramiz Alia. But Mr. Alia's position appears precarious and his task is a great one. He would like to introduce some minor economic reforms, such as bonus and incentive payments to boost production in industry and agriculture. Mr. Alia is also interested in opening the country up to more contacts with the world through tourism and business.

But his plans may be frustrated by the very strong party members who see any change in the common living standards and any reform as a threat to their own powerful positions. The party, Stalinist in outlook, rules through an iron grip on people, from cradle to death — Financial Times feature.

#### Queen opens exhibition

(Continued from page 1) The Middle East. Mr. Chirac described the cultural relations between Jordan and France as "developed and deep rooted," saying they went back to the early 19th century.

The cultural ties between Jordan and France have developed in particular during the last ten years after the establishment of a joint committee to further develop cooperation," Mr. Chirac told the press correspondents.

Earlier in the day, Mrs. Mitterrand made a courtesy visit to Her Majesty Queen Noor at her residence in Paris.

Mrs. Chirac hosted a luncheon in honour of Her Majesty. The lunch was attended by the Jordanian delegation accompanying the Queen and wives of a number of French ministers.

The exhibition occupies a large ground-floor hall of the museum, divided into a number of sections, each representing one era or part of an era of human civilisation; as well as a wing containing a selection of 30 paintings by contemporary Jordanian artists.

The Luxembourg Museum which now presents the most important exhibition ever about Jordan's past is exposing to the public for the first time 9000-year-old statues found at Ain Ghazal near Amman, and an Umayyad treasury recently discovered at Mafraq, north east of the capital. It also displays documents in the form of photos, archaeological models, large-scale reconstructions of Qasr Amra frescoes, all set and arranged chronologically against the background of a massive image of the Siq of Petra at the back of the hall.

## Letter from Assiut

By Tom Porteous

TAWFIK limped up the main street outside the railway station. It was the first day of the new Muslim year 1407. He was stark naked. A peasant woman raised her black shawl to cover half her face and a girlish grin. But otherwise Tawfik's nudity and his deformity went as though unnoticed by the devout Muslims and Christians of Assiut. It is not just that the Assiutis are used to Tawfik by now (in winter he wears a scarf around his neck), many regard him as a holy man. Tawfik brings baraka — blessing. But over the last few years his saintly fee has gone up from ten piastres to one pound.

Forty kilometres from Assiut in the village of Badani the dominant form of justice is a series of blood feuds which go back generations. From time to time the government says it has brought law and order to Badani. But recently the newspapers reported that law-enforcers had uncovered caches of weapons and caught a number of outlaws and fugitives in the surrounding countryside.

(Assiut is the largest city in Upper Egypt. The Saadis — as the Upper Egyptians are known — are the butt of countless Cairene jokes. They are hot-blooded people who have never quite been integrated into the modern Egyptian polity.)

Besides the governorate, the most important building in Assiut is the Mudiriya Al Amn, the directorate of security. In October 1981, a few days after the assassination of President Sadat, armed Muslim extremists seized this and other government buildings throughout Assiut. Today officials at the Mudiriya Al Amn dismiss the events of 1981 as a small problem of the past. The *muashaddidin* — the extremists — are a minority among the active *Jamayaat Al Islamiya* — the fundamentalist Islamic groups — which operate in the city, say the officials. But any threat to public security, they add gravely, will be dealt with "by all means."

Dr. Fathy Zaki Badr is the owner of Upper Egypt's largest physiotherapy centre. He also teaches at Assiut's enormous university where the *Jamayaat* are dominant in all the student unions. "Some students used to believe in Khomeini," said Dr. Fathy in a conspiratorial tone. "But this has been cancelled completely," he added quickly.

The *Al Ahram* correspondent in Assiut sat in his newspaper's neon-lit premises above the railway line. He glanced occasionally at the Egyptian soap opera on the television as he spoke about Assiut. "Assiut," he said, "is a city of over half a million people." He paused as he consulted the ministry of information handbook. "Assiut is 375 kilometres from Cairo, 330 kilometres from Aswan. In summer the maximum temperature is 47 degrees." The newspaper evaded most questions until an inquiry about the youth of Assiut prompted an outburst against the younger generation. "The young know nothing about religion," he concluded, "nothing."

The enthusiastic official from Assiut's state information office was enthralled. Later he explained how President Hosni Mubarak's democratic experiment was corroding the political ideas of the Muslim extremists. "Their ideas are not popular," he said. "They are not true Muslims." The old Coptic pharmacist, a leader of Assiut's exceptionally large Christian community, emphasised that relations between the Muslim and Christian communities are excellent. "We are all brothers in Assiut," he said.

In one of Assiut's three bars two young Christians complained over a few bottles of beer of their Muslim extremist colleagues at the university. "We cannot talk to our girl friends," one moaned. "We cannot listen to music," whispered the other. "We Christians, we have to stick together," they said.

"When we have established an Islamic government in Egypt," said the young doctor, a spokesman for the *Jamayaat*, "Christians will live, like everyone else, under Islamic law. They will pay an additional tax, as they did in the early days of Islam, in return for their compulsory exemption from the army." The bearded doctor sat on a plastic carpet in the washroom of a small mosque not far from the directorate of security. In the main body of the mosque some 70 young Muslims listened attentively to a political talk given by their leader. They had just performed the evening prayer. The idealistic young doctor explained his vision of an army of Muslim warriors which will one day recreate the Caliphate — the Islamic empire which once stretched throughout North Africa and the Middle East.

"We will restore Palestine to Islamic rule," he said, "Iran is the closest existing model for the Islamic government we envisage." But there will be no place for men like Qadhafi in the new Caliphate — his Green Book is anathema to the fundamentalist Muslims of Assiut. Nor, explained the doctor, will there be room for the Saudi kings, whose dealings with the non-Muslim West do not conform to the Sharia — Islamic law. Egypt's dependence on the West and government corruption are the source of Egypt's current economic crisis, he argued. "If you live according to God's law, he will provide."

So how soon will the young doctor and his fellow fundamentalists in Egypt be ready to start realising their ambitions? "It is only a question of persuading the Muslim people of Egypt to follow the right path. God will show us the right time to act. *Allahu 'alim* (God knows best)."

— Middle East International, London

## Shahal: Israel committed

(Continued from page 1)

negotiations attended by Israel. He told Reuters, Israel was ready to attend an international Middle East peace conference bringing together all parties to the conflict. He did not elaborate.

He arrived in Cairo on Sunday, just after the departure of King Hussein, who had two days of talks with Mr. Mubarak.

He said he had also discussed with Oil Minister Abdel Hadi Kandeel. Israel's 1987 requirements for Egyptian crude oil.

In Israel, Mr. Shamir told reporters: "Our position on an international peace conference is that we believe the best way to get peace in our area is by direct negotiations between Israel and her neighbours."

## Iraqi jets blast Larak

(Continued from page 1)

strike on Larak. The platform is in the Abu Al Bakrosh oil field near the Iranian Sassan Field about 50 kilometres from the United Arab Emirates. It is owned by the emirates and operated by the French Total Oil Co.

Two missiles destroyed the platform's oil-producing machinery while the third hit the crew's quarters, the shipping executives said. The emirates' government said five men aboard the platform were killed, 24 were wounded, some critically, and 10 are missing.

Hospital officials said two of those killed were French, two were Pakistani and one was Indian. The wounded, identified as Frenchmen, Omanis, Syrians and Indians, were taken to hospital in Abu Dhabi. The UAE government charged that the platform was attacked by Iranian jets. "Foreign jet fighters," Oil industry and shipping executives quoted witnesses saying they were U.S. Phantom jets. Iran has Phantoms, too.

Shipping sources said radio reports from the Liberian tanker *World Trader*, which was in the area, also indicated the plane was Iranian.



# The King's Highway, 9000 years of art in Jordan: appreciating human cultural development since dawn of civilisation

By Rami G. Khouri in Paris

THE richness of Jordan's antiquities and the skill of contemporary French museum arts have combined to put together a powerful exhibition that will be appreciated by archaeologists and history enthusiasts and followers of contemporary art for many years to come.

The exhibition entitled "La voie Royale: 9000 Ans d'Art au Royaume de Jordanie" (The King's Highway: 9000 Years of Art in the Kingdom of Jordan) opened Tuesday at the Luxembourg Museum here, and will remain on display until Jan. 25, 1987.

The exhibition brings together 400 of the finest pieces of Jordanian antiquities from the Amman Archaeological Museum and the Louvre Museum in Paris, taking the visitor through the last half a million years of cultural and artistic development in the land of Jordan.

The exhibition is not only noteworthy for the fine quality of the objects on display, but also for the dramatic arrangement of the exhibition, which provides a compelling link between the artistic impulses of the past and the ongoing development of contemporary art in Jordan today.

As the visitor enters the main door of the Luxembourg Museum, he is faced with a stunning setting which encapsulates the variety and richness of Jordanian antiquities. The view from the entrance is towards a long room, flanked on both sides with showcases full of the best examples of Jordanian antiquities.

Directly in front of the visitors at the start of the display is a showcase with two of the lime plaster statues excavated three years ago at Ain Ghazal in Amman. Dating from around 6250 B.C., these are thought to be the oldest human statues in the world discovered to date, and they are on display here for the first time ever, having been conserved and partly restored by Mrs. Kathy Tubb of the Institute of Archaeology in London.

At the far end of the hall, separated from the exhibits in the first hall, is a dramatic evocation of the passage through the Siq at Petra and one's first view of the Khazneh. The designers of the exhibition, Christian Le Conte and Genevieve Nalot, have aptly captured the feeling of passing through the Siq and coming upon the Khazneh by separating the main exhibition hall from a well lit seven-metre high photograph of the Khazneh by a series of dark partitions designed as representations of the cliffs on both sides of the Siq.

The effect is wonderfully successful, for one passes from the dimly lit area of the main exhibition hall — itself a representation of the King's Highway — into the brightly lit and more open space in front of the huge Khazneh photograph.

The arrangement was chosen partly to emphasise Petra and the

rich Nabataean civilisation to a French audience that may not be very familiar with the full extent of Nabataean cultural achievements; it also sought to evoke the feeling of travelling on the King's Highway and reaching the city of Petra.

From the area of the Nabataean objects in front of the Khazneh, one passes through displays of Byzantine mosaics and pottery, to come upon the exhibits of the Umayyad and other Islamic periods. The highlight of this area is a photographic "reconstruction" (or rather, as Mr. Le Conte calls it, an "evocation") of the painted frescoes of Qasr Amra. This has been done by covering a four-metre-high scaffolding with fine colour photographs of the Amra frescoes. The Amra photos and that of the Khazneh were made by the French photographer Jean-Louis Nou, with funding from the Jordanian Tourism Ministry and the Institute of the Arab World in Paris.

After the exhibit of Islamic objects, one passes into a large hall with contemporary paintings by eleven Jordanian artists. The art display is all the more relevant because one comes upon it after having walked through a journey through half a million years of cultural and artistic development in the land of Jordan.

The net effect of the entire exhibition is to provide a powerful — and until today a unique — appreciation of the continuity of human cultural development on the Jordanian soil since the earliest days of humankind on earth. Those who have the opportunity to pass through Paris in the next two months to view the exhibit will find it a most worthwhile endeavour. For those who cannot come in person, the impact of cultural continuity in the land of Jordan can be appreciated almost as vividly by buying the high quality catalogue that has been produced for the exhibition. The catalogue is in two parts, covering the antiquities and the contemporary paintings.

The exhibition, held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, who opened it here on Tuesday, has been organised and financed jointly by the Jordanian government, the Association Française d'Action Artistique, the French ministries of foreign affairs and of culture and communications, and the Jordanian ministries of foreign affairs and of information, culture and tourism.

The antiquities have been chosen jointly by Pierre Amiet and Agnes Benoit of the Louvre Museum on the French side, and on the Jordanian side by Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, Mr. Musa Zayat, Mrs. Siham Balkar and Miss Zahida Safar. The contemporary works of art were chosen by Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali and Mr. Suheil Bisharat from Jordan, and Mr. Jean Rey, Mr. Yves Mabin and Mrs. Frederique Bruelle from France.

The exhibition is organised

chronologically, taking the visitor on a step-by-step journey through the development of art, culture and technology in the land of Jordan since the earliest days of stone age hunter-gatherers some half a million years ago. From the Paleolithic period, there are some fine stone tools such as axes and scrapers from the Azraq area.

This is followed by the two stunning statues from Ain Ghazal, representing the Neolithic period of 8000 to 4000 B.C. There are also some small human and animal figurines from Ain Ghazal that are on display for the first time ever, including an evocative little bull pierced by a small flint blade.

The Chalcolithic period of the 4th millennium B.C. is represented by objects from the dig at Tell Abu Hamid in the Jordan Valley and the excavations at Teleilat Ghassul, also in the valley. These include perforated stone discs, marble and hematite mace heads, basalt bowls, figurines and shell necklaces.

The farming and livestocking villages of the Chalcolithic period soon after developed into proper walled towns in the early Bronze Age, starting around 3300 B.C. The early Bronze culture is represented by painted pottery pieces from tombs in Jericho, Tell Husein, Safi and Bab edh-Dhra' as well as bronze items and a female figurine from Tell Deir Alla.

The Middle Bronze Age exhibits include seals, ceramic vessels, alabaster pieces and other artifacts from several Jordanian sites in the valley and the highlands, often showing the strong Egyptian influence that pertained at the time, during the middle of the 2nd millennium B.C. One of the highlights of this period is the finely carved ivory box excavated at Pella two years ago, which shows the very high standard of art during the Middle Bronze Age.

Also on display are two small clay tablets from Tell Deir Alla, dating from around 1200 B.C., with a form of writing that still has not been deciphered.

The Iron Age period is represented by a fine collection of statues from the Amman area, and some important pieces from the Louvre Museum. The latter include the Moabite stele of Shihab, and the famous Meshe stele on which King Meshe of the Moabites (830-805 B.C.) recounted how his kingdom had been conquered by the Israelites but how he had beaten them back and re-established Moabite sovereignty over the land.

The domestic art of the people of the Ammonite and Moabite kingdoms from the 10th to 8th centuries B.C. is represented by many small pieces, including most notably a lamp shaped as a human head, human and animal figurines, a small votive chapel made of clay, small jugs and flasks, and a marvellous little statue of a monkey carrying its baby on its back.

The more official royal art of the period is represented by eight stone statues from the Amman area, which was the site of the Ammonite capital of Rabbath-Ammon in the Iron Age. These include a local king with an Osiris crown, perhaps indicating deification of kings, two statues of Ammonite kings and queens, a double faced goddess whose statue may have formed a capital of a column that would have been viewed from two sides, a large standing god made of basalt, and the standing statue of the Ammonite King Yerah 'Azar, who ruled during the 8th century B.C.

There are many other smaller pieces that show the vitality and artistic skill of the Ammonite people during the 10th, 9th, and 8th centuries B.C., such as basalt mortars, zoomorphic vases and alabaster palates, a vase shaped like a bird, human figurines, clay pots and jars, a pair of painted horsemen, and the famous Tell Siran bronze bottle with eight lines of writing in the Ammonite language.

The exhibition also displays for the first time some of the fine Persian period pieces excavated from the Umm Uthaina tomb in Amman, such as a bronze sword, an incense burner on the head of a bronze statuette of a woman, and some small imported Greek clay jugs.

From the same period in the 6th century B.C. is a display of items

excavated at Tawilan, near Petra, including the only intact clay cuneiform tablet found in Jordan, which is on show for the first time. It dates from around 520 B.C., and tells of a contract signed between merchants in southern Turkey and in Tawilan, for the sale of cattle. Also from Tawilan are exquisite gold and silver jewellery, with fine workmanship that may not have been duplicated in Jordan since.

The Greco-Roman period which follows next is represented by a series of marble and limestone statues and busts from the Decapolis cities of Amman, Jerash and Umm Qais, including the famous Tyche of Amman, the god Zeus-Sarapis from Umm Qais, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius from Jerash, and several other unidentified figures. Smaller everyday items on display include glass bottles, clay incense burners, a bronze lamp shaped like a duck, jewellery pieces, gold and black stone bracelets, a statuette of Mercury, and a very fine miniature gold statue of Aphrodite, measuring just three centimetres high.

The painted tombs at Qweilbeh in north Jordan are represented in a series of photographs and a small model, showing the painted frescoes in the tombs that were used in the Roman and Byzantine periods.

*The net effect of the entire exhibition is to provide a powerful appreciation of the continuity of human cultural development on the Jordanian soil since the earliest days of humankind on earth.*

*Those who have the opportunity to pass through Paris in the next two months to view the exhibit will find it a most worthwhile endeavour.*

The statuary from the Greco-Roman period is particularly impressive, as are the metal objects and clay lamps shaped as boats, animals and other forms. Iron implements from a carpenter's shop at Jerash are shown for the first time, which combine with popular funerary art (basalt busts of a man and a woman) to give us an idea of the culture and art of the average person in Roman Jordan.

From the display of Greco-Roman art, one passed into the open area in front of the Khazneh, where the genius of the Nabataeans is given prominence. Here are some of the best Nabataean sculptures ever discovered, including two anthropomorphic idols from the Temple of the Winged Lions at Petra, a bust of Dushara-Dionysos, a fragment of the medallions with human busts that once decorated the top of the Qasr Al Bint at Petra, the Khirbet Tannur "Victory" statue missing the Zodiac sculpture that she once carried above her head (which is now in a museum in Cincinnati, Ohio, where it had been taken earlier this century), the famous fish goddess of Khirbet Tannur with two fish as her headdress, and a stunning bust of a man carrying a human mask in his right hand.

The distinctive painted fine Nabataean pottery is also on show, along with small statues of three musicians made of clay, a mourning Isis, and a lamp in the shape of a human foot.

The famous Nabataean funerary inscription from Madaba is on display from the Louvre collection, along with three other shorter Nabataean inscriptions and a zoomorphic capital from Petra's Arched Gate.

From the Nabataean area, one passes into the Byzantine display, with its mosaics showing birds and geometric designs, a floor mosaic showing a woman carrying a basket, and a fine piece from Khirbet es-Samra depicting a walled city with its gate, towers and church. The most dramatic mosaic is a representation of Autumn as a crowned Tyche goddess.

Painted Byzantine pottery with



The outline of a human form and sculptures of faces found at 'Ain Ghazal, Amman, are thought to be the oldest sculptures in the world.

human and animal figures is also shown, having been recently excavated by the French team digging in the Zeus sanctuary area at Jerash.

From the Byzantine area, one passes through the reconstruction of the Qasr Amra, with its dramatic colour photographs producing almost the same sensation of awe one feels at Amra itself. The Umayyad era is also depicted in a fine collection of ceramics and metal objects, such as oil lamps, incense burners and the stunning bronze and iron objects excavated by a French team earlier this year at the site of Khirbet Fedein in Mafraq.

The bronze brazier with its mythological and human figures is on display for the first time ever, as are some delicately carved ivory pieces from Jerash.

The Mamluke era is also well represented by glazed and painted pottery, glass bracelets and other objects. The last items in the Islamic display is the very beautiful inscribed capital found at Muwaqqar years ago, with ten lines of Arabic writing along its front side, in a vivid raised relief style.

It is apt that one walks a few metres from the Islamic display, dominated by the Qasr Amra paintings, into the hall with the works of contemporary Jordanian artists, for the continuity of artistic impulses shares the soil of proximity that is symbolised by the physical proximity of the two displays.

The paintings on display run the gamut of styles and techniques used by Jordanian artists during the past half a century. The paintings include works by Fakhrelnisa Zeid, Princess Wijdan Ali, Ahmad Nawash, Muhanna Durra, Yasser Dweik, Ali Jabri, Aziz Ammoura, Mahmoud Sadiq, Fuad Mimi, Samira Badran, and Ammar Khammash.

The interplay between contemporary art and Jordan's ancient heritage is further symbolised by the placement within the hall of paintings of a model of the Umayyad castle excavated recently by a French team.



Amra Castle

## Aida on the Nile

By Tom Porteous

AN extravagant production of Verdi's *Aida* in the 3,000-year-old temple of Luxor in southern Egypt will bring Egypt \$20 to \$30 million in tourist revenue, Egyptian travel agents say.

Next year's Verona Opera company production of *Aida*, which organisers hope will bring such opera stars as Placido Domingo and Maria Chiara to the ancient Egyptian capital of Thebes, is seen in travel business circles as an attempt to boost Egypt's troubled tourist industry.

With Egypt's three main sources of foreign currency — oil exports, remittances from Egyptian workers in the Gulf, and Suez Canal tolls — suffering from the drop in world oil prices, tourism is Egypt's best chance of recovery.

Last year tourist revenues, which had been bringing Egypt a regular \$1 billion a year, were down about 20 per cent. Tourists, particularly Americans, were apparently frightened off by the spread of international terrorism and regional unrest. Travel agents point to last year's hijacking of an Egyptian aircraft and February's mutiny by Egyptian security forces which left many dead and several hotels burnt out.

This year, tourism in Egypt is looking up, however, with 100 per cent occupancy reported in some hotels this month — the first of the tourist season. "Tourists have a short memory span," says Samir Raafat, PR man at one of Cairo's leading hotels.

But Luxor's *Aida* is designed to

be an event no one will forget. Another travel agent, Mohammed Ghorab, says 700 Egyptian soldiers will be commanded as extras to support an all-Italian cast in Verdi's operatic love story which is set in ancient Egypt and was commissioned by the nineteenth-century Egyptian King Ismail for the opening of the Suez Canal. There is likely to be additional security for the occasion, designed to attract the international jet set and opera critics from all over the world.

Tickets for this extraordinary event, the brainchild of travel agent Fawzi Mitwalli, an Egyptian-born Austrian, are already on sale in Europe and the United States. Prices range from \$245 for a "tourist class" to \$600 for a "de luxe" seat at the premiere.

Floating hotels will be laid out to help accommodate the 35,000 opera-goers and glitterati expected to converge on Luxor for the 10 performances of *Aida* to be given at the beginning of May.

The Ministry of Tourism has set up a committee to coordinate efforts of hoteliers, transport companies, customs and immigration officials, traffic police, the Minister of Supply and the governor of Qena (the nearest city to Luxor), to ensure a smooth turnover of 3,500 visitors a night.

If despite the bureaucratic and regional security problems, *Aida* succeeds in Luxor, travel agents hope similar events will follow as a means of promoting the one economic asset in Egypt which has nothing to do with oil — the pharaohs — The Guardian.

## Moroccan Koutoubia Mosque threatened

By Stephen Hughes

Reuter

MARRAKESH — Morocco's most famous landmark, the 12th century Koutoubia Mosque in Marrakesh, is slowly disintegrating on an historic city-centre site that looks like a rubbish dump.

Surrounded by luxury hotels that draw the world's jetsetters, the 112-metre minaret completed in 1184 by a warrior sultan of the Almoravid dynasty is suffering from a bad case of architectural acne.

Most of the decorative green tiles have fallen off, the four facades are deeply pitted, the stone carvings are disappearing and a crack almost 50 metres long has appeared on one side.

The crack caused widespread fears that the minaret was about to collapse and that with it would disappear a symbol of Morocco's Muslim heritage.

Abderrahim Housni, a local tourism official, said the crack appeared in 1960 when an earthquake destroyed the coastal town of Agadir killing 35,000 people.

Local businessman Mustafa Benhida said the situation was dramatic. "The most celebrated minaret of the kingdom is disappearing by the fault of the total negligence of the authorities."

But Ahmed Aqallal, secretary-general of the Ministry of Culture responsible for historic

monuments, told Reuters there was no danger of the Koutoubia falling down.

He said two teams of international experts had spent months monitoring the cracks in 1983 and 1984 and found that they were not getting worse.

He also denied that the Koutoubia was beginning to tilt. It is a popular belief in the city that Marrakesh will soon have its leaning tower, like Pisa in Italy.

But he confessed there were no immediate plans to restore the monument, nor any funds available to clean up the site and turn it into a "promenade park" as was envisaged many years ago.

The dilapidated Koutoubia, its perfect proportions formed by five cubes, is a marked contrast to sister minarets in Rabat and Seville also built by Sultan Yacoub Ibn Yusuf Al Mansour.

The Hassan tower in the Moroccan capital Rabat and the Giralda in Seville in Andalusian Spain both stand majestically in neat surroundings, looking as if they were built fairly recently instead of more than eight centuries ago.

Tourists admire the Koutoubia from a distance. A room in the Mamounia hotel favoured by Sir Winston Churchill costs more if it has a view of the mosque.

It can be seen from all over the ancient red-walled city and its surrounding grove of date palms, from the top of the snow-capped Atlas mountains or from the main highway to the north 40 km away.

## Iraq Council, Smithsonian sign scientific agreement

By Jacquelyn S. Porth

WASHINGTON — The Iraqi Scientific Research Council and the Smithsonian Institution signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Nov. 13 to strengthen scientific and technical cooperation between the two organisations.

The MOU is designed to promote and support cooperation and research in areas of mutual interest such as astrophysics, astronomy, systematic and environmental biology, ecology and conservation, and the effect of solar radiation on biological organisms. The latter could include work to control mosquitoes which cause disease such as malaria, encephalitis and dengue fever.

As part of the agreement scientific researchers and experts, including pre- and post-doctoral students, will be exchanged to conduct joint research, astronomical observations and consultations. The exchange of scientific information also is expected to lead to publications in

these fields of interest. Iraq's Ambassador to the United States Nizar Hamdoun signed the documents in English and Arabic calling it a time to "celebrate."

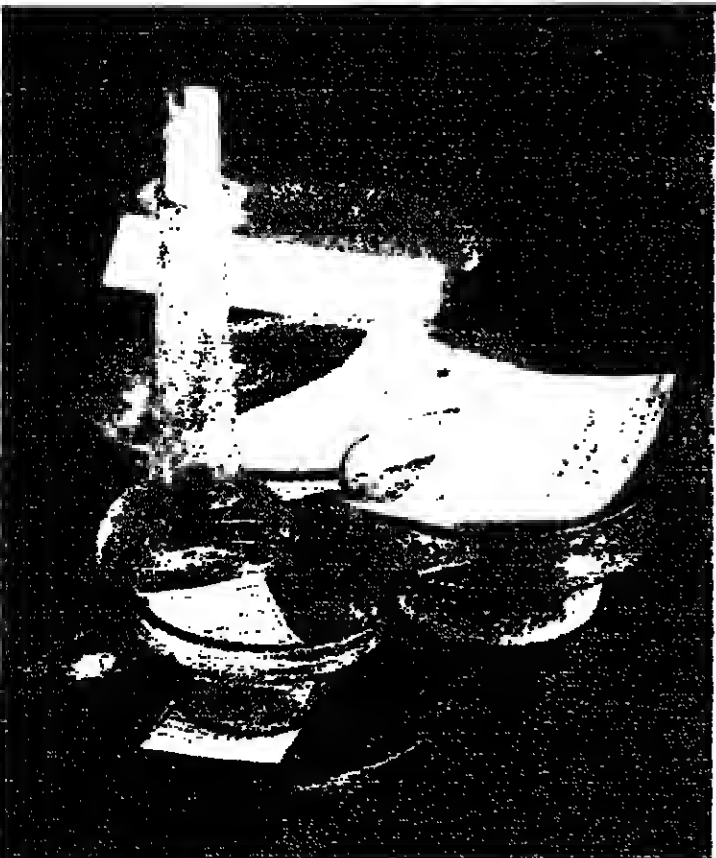
Efforts to bring about this agreement have been underway since 1984. The agreement will be in force for five years and can be renewed for succeeding five year terms.

Hamdoun said the identified projects will be "pursued in a very forceful way," but he would not favour one project over another, indicating that all are "very important."

"Let's be futuristic and long-term thinkers," the ambassador said, noting that Iraq and the United States both have a "profound desire for a better life ... and for a safer ... more stable world."

Although Iraq is under a burden of war, Hamdoun stressed that his government continues to "work and plan for a better life for its people."

— U.S. Information Agency.



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## England defeated by Spain

Accusations fly, tempers flare at Dubai Olympiad

DUBAI (R) — England, the leader in the 27th chess Olympiad, was heavily beaten by 14th-ranked Spain in the 10th round Tuesday in a contest marred by bitterness and accusations of cheating.

The English were first disturbed by news that the Soviet Union, lying fifth despite being unanimous favourites, supplied information to help the Spanish to prepare their games.

England's top player, grandmaster Tony Miles, said he asked world champion Garry Kasparov if this was true and received an "embarrassed nod."

"It's not illegal but it borders on the immoral," an angry Miles said. "Is this part of Kasparov's campaign to clean up chess?"

As the round progressed, there were several complaints that Spanish trainer Tamas Georgadze, a Soviet grandmaster, was talking loudly to both Soviet and Spanish players.

John Fedorowicz of the United States, playing at the next table, said: "I threatened to punch Georgadze if he didn't shut up. I'm sorry I didn't."

The tension peaked when Georgadze was heard discussing a move within the hearing of the

second board for Spain.

Murray Chandler, an English grandmaster who lost on third board, said: "All the Russians were around our boards having big conversations. I protested but the arbiters did nothing. Discussing the games is bad enough, let alone telling players moves. It's disgraceful."

Zoltan Ribli, a Hungarian grandmaster, told Chandler during play that he heard Georgadze discuss a move with a Spanish player who had asked if he should accept a draw. The player, M. Iliescu, declined the offer and went on to beat grandmaster John Nunn.

Spanish international master Ricardo Calvo was incensed at the allegations. "It's ridiculous. They are strong enough to win their own games," he said.

England's team captain David Anderson officially protested at the result. On the basis of Ribli's testimony, the Yugoslav arbiter agreed to punish Georgadze,

though he could not change the result of the match.

When a simple warning was assessed sufficient punishment, Anderson appealed against the decision.

"I say the result of the Nunn game should not stand and that no captain should mention moves in the playing arena in the hearing of a player," Anderson said.

Amid the controversy, the United States rose to the top of the standings, continuing its fine form with a one point win over tenth seed Argentina.

Despite fielding the top four players in the world, the Soviet Union could only gain a one point lead over seventh ranked Romania by the end of the session.

Kasparov adjourned his game against Romanian grandmaster Mihai Suba in a position experts considered drawn.

Fourth seed Hungary convincingly defeated West Germany to move up the table.

In the women's event, the Soviet Union moved into a commanding position to retain the gold medal, blanking number eight Bulgaria while its main rivals, China, lost heavily to West Germany.

## 15 pentathletes banned in historic drug scandal

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Fifteen modern pentathletes were banned 30 months from world-wide competition in the biggest drug scandal in the sport's history, the International Modern Pentathlon Federation (UIPMB) announced.

Thor Henning of Sweden, the federation's secretary general, told the Associated Press that 13 were Americans and the other two were East Europeans. Five of them were from the Soviet Union, five from Poland and three from Bulgaria.

Henning said all banned modern pentathletes had used a sedative before the shooting portion, the final event in the competition. Modern pentathlon, which was dreamed up for its 1912 Olympic debut by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern games, consists of five totally different disciplines.

Other events are riding, epee fencing, freestyle swimming and cross-country running.

Twelve of the banned modern pentathletes, among them world champion Anatoly Starostyn of the Soviet Union, gave positive responses to the dope tests after the world championships last August, Henning said. Starostyn was stripped of his individual gold medal as well as the Soviet team.

France, which finished runners-up at Montecatini Terme, Italy, was declared the new men's world team champion. West

Germany was awarded the silver and Italy the bronze medal.

Henning said the banned Americans were Blair Driggs and Lori Norwood. Driggs was 56th "out of 68 entries in the men's individual event and Norwood finished 12th out of 48 competitors in the women's meet. Neither U.S. team made the top 8 in the team competition.

The three other banned modern pentathletes gave positive drug samples during a meet last June in Birmingham, England, Henning said.

Henning said the banned competitors have the right to appeal the ban. No deadline was set after Monday's UIPMB executive committee meeting here.

"But they have virtually no chance to cut the penalty," Henning said. "We have strict rules. A lifetime ban will apply if any of them give another positive doping test."

The banned athletes claimed they did not know that the sedative was prohibited, Henning said.

Three other individual world championships medalists were banned and disqualified, including women's bronze medalist Tatiana Tchermetskaya of the Soviet Union, junior world champion Velizar Iliev of Bulgaria and silver medalist Oleg Plaksin of the Soviet Union. Their teams were also disqualified.

## Peugeot wins rally appeal

PARIS (AP) — The French world champion Peugeot rally team was cleared of cheating in the Italian San Remo Rally by an international appeal court Tuesday.

But the court said that only the executive committee of the International Auto Sport Federation could change the results of the rally, from which Peugeot was disqualified.

FISA does not meet until Dec. 18. Because of the uncertainty of the San Remo result, Peugeot will have to compete in the U.S. Olympus Rally Dec. 4-7 to ensure also winning the world rally drivers' championship.

Had the appeal tribunal of the International Automobile Federation cancelled the San Remo results, or changed it to the positions before Peugeot was disqualified, Peugeot's Finnish driver Juha Kankkunen would have clinched the drivers' title without going to the U.S. event.

He currently trails another Finn, San Remo winner Kerkku Alen in a Lancia, by one point, 103 to 104. If the San Remo result stands, Alen still must win the Olympus to take the title because drivers can only count their seven best results.

## Zoehrer typifies Aussie spirit

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Test wicketkeeper Tim Zoehrer's defiant attitude typifies the spirit in the Australian team as it prepares to try to square the cricket ashes series with England in the second test starting Friday.

Western Australia's Zoehrer, 25, would not only die for the green cap of his country, he now says he would "kill" for his captain, Allan Border.

"Friday starts my first test on the WACA in front of a home crowd. I will be giving 110 per cent," Zoehrer said.

"I know that there are some players who would crawl over broken glass to play for Australia. I'll do just that but would go further for Border," he added. "We want to level the series against England. We owe them one."

## Italians hit by injuries for UEFA

LONDON (AP) — Italy's Inter Milan and Torino, two of the strongest sides in this season's UEFA Cup competition, both have injury problems as they face tough opposition in Wednesday's third round, first leg matches.

Inter Milan flew to Prague without its veteran Argentine defender, Daniel Passarella, who is nursing a thigh injury.

Italy's international striker, Sandro Altobelli, is also a doubtful starter with back problems for the match against Dukla Prague.

Manager Giovanni Trapattoni noted Inter always scored at least one goal in away from home matches of previous UEFA Cup rounds "and I am confident we keep it up against Dukla."

Trapattoni said he was optimistic about the outcome of the match, in view of the growing form of West German striker Karl Heinz Rummenigge "who has improved our attack strength." Rummenigge was troubled by injuries in the first part of the Italian season. At present Inter is

third in the major league standings, behind Napoli and Juventus.

Torino, which faces Belgium's Beveren at home, will miss its injured Dutch centreforward Willem Kieft, who scored most of Torino's goals in previous round matches against Nantes and Raba Eto, and midfielder Antonio Sabato, who has been disqualified by UEFA.

Torino will be led by Brazilian midfielder Junior and by Giuseppe Dosena, a regular insider of the Italian national team under new manager Azelein Vicini.

In the absence of English clubs, still banned by UEFA, Scotland flies the British flag with two representatives still left in the competition. But both have difficult third round encounters.

Dundee United faces the unpredictable Hadjuk Split of Yugoslavia while Glasgow Rangers meets Borussia Moenchengladbach in one of the round's outstanding ties.

The clubs have met twice before

in European competition, sharing the honours.

Rangers are seeking a place in the last eight of a European competition for the first time in eight years but face a side that hammered Dutch side Feyenoord 7-1 on aggregate in the second round. Both Scottish teams play at home Wednesday.

Other matches in the UEFA Cup, which has one more round than the other two European club competitions because of twice the number of teams, include Ghent against IFK Goeteborg, Grimsby versus Vitoria Guimaraes, Spartak Moscow against FC Tirol and Bayer Uerdingen versus Barcelona.

While Barcelona is led by World Cup scoring king Gary Lineker of England and Welshman Mark Hughes, two expensive stars, Uerdingen's attack will probably be the responsibility of two 18-year-olds: Oliver Bierhoff and Marcel Witteczek.

Bierhoff cost just 30,000 marks (\$15,000) and came last season from an amateur regional division side. Witteczek will play if Uerdingen's international, Matthias Herget, is unfit.

Barcelona manager Terry Venables said before leaving he expected it to be a tough match.

## Lendl beats Mecir in exhibition

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the world's top-ranked men's tennis player, defeated countryman Miroslav Mecir 6-0, 7-5 in an exhibition match at the Forum.

In another exhibition match, Helena Sukova, who is also from Czechoslovakia, topped Carling Bassett of Canada 7-5, 7-5.

Lendl needed only 25 minutes to win the first set over Mecir Monday. The second set was much more difficult for the 26-year-old U.S. Open champion, who required nearly an hour to win it and end the match.

"I started missing my first serves in the second set," Lendl

said. "I got carried away by the way I played in the first set."

"I was playing very well, and he didn't play very well. Then, he started playing very well and I said, 'I'm going to just power through him.' Then he starts moving you around. I had to tell myself to settle down."

"I could have gone either way. That's the way it is."

Mecir, 22, said he didn't play his best tennis in the first set. "I had the feeling I could improve," he said. "I've never won a set from him. In the second set I played better. I started hitting the ball harder and I was more confident. I was getting better shots."

## Pakistan draws with West Indies

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Defiant eight-wicket partnership between Imran Khan and Tauseef Ahmad enabled Pakistan to draw the third and final cricket test Tuesday against the West Indies.

The umpires decided to call off play due to bad light when 11 of the 20 mandatory overs remained

to be bowled. Pakistan had made 125 runs for seven at this point and still needed 87 runs to save the match.

With the third and final test drawn, the series also ended in a draw. Pakistan won the first test at Faisalabad and the West Indies won the second test at Lahore.

Pakistan batsmen failed to cash in on the initiative given them by Imran on the fourth day Monday.

The two early wickets that Pakistan lost Tuesday morning switched the initiative in favour of the visitors.

First Mohsin Khan was out when the score was 19 for three. The fourth wicket fell at the score of 25 when Javed Miandad was bowled by Malcolm Marshall.

The West Indies were now on top and Pakistan had a long way to go.

Mudassar Nazar and Ramiz Raja succeeded to some extent in preventing a total Pakistani collapse. At lunch, Pakistan was 44 runs for four wickets.

The West Indian bowlers dominated the session between lunch and tea. Pakistani batsmen found it hard to get runs against the visitors' hostile and tidy bowling.

In frustration, the Pakistani batsmen went for big hits and lost their wickets in the process. When the score was at 73 runs, Mudassar, who had been doing quite well, was declared lbw to Clyde Butts.

Soon after that, Ramiz was bowled by Butts. The hopes of Pakistan winning the match were dashed with the departure of Mudassar and Raja.

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# Philippine government and communist rebels in crucial truce talks

## Muslim separatists agree to open negotiations

MANILA (Agencies) — Last-ditch negotiations to reach a ceasefire with Philippine communist rebels extended late into Tuesday evening with no indication of whether President Corazon Aquino's Nov. 30 deadline would be met.

Chief government negotiator Ramon Mitra said before Tuesday's session of talks that they would be a "make or break" encounter to meet the president's deadline.

"This will be our last meeting," he told reporters, adding that he hoped the two sides could iron out their few remaining differences and set a date for the signing of a ceasefire agreement.

"But in case we fail to agree on a ceasefire the president will likely adopt a tougher stand and start regional ceasefire talks with the leftist insurgents who are willing to peacefully end the 17-year-old leftist insurgency."

Political analysts said that every hour the talks lasted was a spur to optimism that an agreement might be reached to end the 17-year-old leftist insurgency.

Mrs. Aquino has been emboldened by a weekend shakeup of her government that

centred on the forced resignation of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

At the same time she warned communist rebels that if they failed to agree to her ceasefire deadline she would order a military crackdown.

Mrs. Aquino has cancelled most of her appointments over the past two days as she planned to restructure her cabinet and appease the armed forces. She took her action against Mr. Enrile after hearing reports that military supporters of his were about to stage a coup.

Informal sources said the cabinet changes might include dropping Vice-President Salvador Laurel as foreign minister, removing the left-leaning Augusto Sanchez as labour minister, dismissing Hernando Perez as transportation minister and Aquilino Pimentel as local government minister.

Mr. Pimentel and Mr. Sanchez

both had private meetings with Mrs. Aquino on Tuesday but declined to say what they discussed.

Mr. Laurel, who missed Mrs. Aquino's emergency cabinet meeting on Sunday, was reported to be in hospital suffering from flu. A spokesman for the vice-president said he was aware of the rumours. Presidential spokesmen had no comment.

In another development, Muslims seeking a separate state in the southern Philippines have agreed to begin negotiations with the government to end 14 years of conflict.

Government envoy Agapito Aquino said he and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman Nur Misuari signed an agreement that negotiations would begin "not later than the first week of January 1987."

"Accordingly, the two sides will send a joint panel to the headquarters of the Organisation of Islamic Conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to fix the details of the negotiations," said Mr. Aquino, brother-in-law of the president.

# Vranitzky paves way for new coalition

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky formally resigned on Tuesday following intense manoeuvring to form a coalition government after Sunday's inconclusive general election.

Mr. Vranitzky, whose Socialist Party (SPO) retained its position as the biggest single party, tendered his resignation along with all his ministers to President Kurt Waldheim.

As spokesman for Dr. Waldheim said he would ask Mr. Vranitzky on Wednesday to try to form a new government.

Despite its poor poll performance and subsequent leadership disarray, the Conservative Opposition People's Party (OEPV), which has been out of power for 16 years, appeared to hold the strongest position on the coalition carousel.

Party leader Alois Mock has the option of either playing second fiddle to the SPO in a grand coalition, or forming a smaller alliance with the right-wing Freedom Party (FPÖ) in which he would be chancellor.

Mr. Mock told a news conference he wanted "the broadest possible government basis, with new elements," and hinted his ideal solution would be a government including all three big parties.

# Brisbane police arrest man who planned to kill Pope with firebombs

BRISBANE, Australia (Agencies) — Australian police on Tuesday arrested an ex-mental patient armed with five firebombs who they said had planned to kill Pope John Paul "because he has got too much money."

Police Assistant Commissioner Ron Redmond said the 24-year-old Sydney resident, recently discharged from a mental hospital, had told detectives he came to Brisbane three days ago with the express intention of killing Pope John Paul.

The man was arrested in the lobby of Brisbane City Hall seven hours before the Pope, on the second day of a week-long visit to Australia, arrived there to deliver a greeting to the population of the east coast city.

Police said the man was discovered during a routine security check of venues on the Pope's six-hour visit to Brisbane, part of a hectic odyssey round Australia's state and territorial capitals.

He was carrying a cardboard box containing five soft drink bottles each filled with a litre of petrol. They were taped together and had a cloth wick to ignite them.

The police said the man, whose name was withheld and who had not so far been charged with any offence, told them he went to city hall as part of his search for an elevated position from which to throw the petrol bombs.

Redmond said that but for the alertness of police "this madman could have caused a tragedy in Brisbane."

He said he wanted to kill the Pontiff "because he has got too much money."

There was tight security in Sydney, the New South Wales state capital, when the Pope flew there later to attend a youth rally at the city's cricket ground.

Papal spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Valls declined to say whether the Pope had been told about the arrest but police said his small group of personal bodyguards were kept informed.

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On Monday, a young, barefoot woman was grabbed by New Zealand security men when she broke through a cordon and ran towards a temporary raised altar where the Pope was celebrating a mass in the city of Christchurch.

Security in Brisbane, the Pope's second stop in Australia, was among the tightest yet on his tour of Asia and the Pacific.

Police said the arrested man first told them he had an accomplice and had given a name, but said after questioning the person they determined it was untrue.

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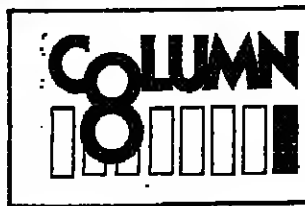
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# Convict said to have run drug ring from prison

SYDNEY (R) — A man serving a 15-year jail term for drug offences was charged in court on Tuesday with running an international drug ring from an Australian jail. Wong Yai Leung, 46, was accused of trying to smuggle heroin into Australia. Another Chinese, Fan Ping Kwong, 31, was charged with conspiring with Wong. No pleas were recorded and the two men were remanded in custody until Dec. 15. A police prosecutor told the court Wong ran the drug ring from his cell in Parklea jail using an elaborate message system to communicate with Fan in Hong Kong. The operation was detected in January when Australian customs officers at a sorting centre found heroin in first class mail from Hong Kong. In the next four months 23 letters containing over 240 grammes of heroin with a street value of 80,000 Australian dollars (\$51,000) were seized. The letters were sent to various Sydney addresses after Wong had sent coded instructions through prison visitors, the prosecutor said. Fan was arrested in Hong Kong and brought to Sydney in July.

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# Policeman's family killed in Punjab attack

NEW DELHI (AP) — Sikh gunmen entered a police constable's home in Punjab state and shot to death five members of his family, the United News of India (UNI) reported Tuesday.

The killings Monday night followed the murder earlier in the day of the son of a leading Punjab police official.

Victims of the overnight attack included three women, the news agency said. One family member was seriously wounded, it said.

UNI said that four gunmen entered the home of police constable Bakshish Singh and opened fire with automatic weapons on him and family members who had gathered for an engagement party.

Mr. Singh's home was in a village near Sultanpur Lodhi, 65 kilometres southeast of the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

Police said they were searching for the assailants, also wanted in an attack in a nearby village several days earlier.

Also on Tuesday, paramilitary forces killed two men after their car was intercepted in Amritsar, district, UNI said. The agency said the troops opened fire when the men tried to flee. They were not identified.

More than 600 people have been killed in Punjab this year as Sikh militants continue a guerrilla campaign for an independent nation, to be called Khalistan. The Punjab word means "land of the pure."

Many of the latest victims in the four-year-old insurgency have been policemen or their families.

On Monday, Ravneet Singh, 22, a Sikh student at a Punjab University, was shot from behind by three Sikh gunmen near the

student canteen, police said. He was the only son of H.K.S. Khalon, police superintendent of Amritsar.

The Khalistan Commando Force, the most powerful Sikh separatist group, claimed responsibility in a phone call to UNI. There was no way to verify it.

The Khalistan Commando Force earlier this month claimed responsibility for killing four paramilitary troops in an ambush in Punjab state.

It also claimed the attempted assassination last month of Punjab police chief Julius Rebiere and the murder last August of retired army Chief of Staff Arun Vaidya. General Vaidya had supervised the 1984 storming of the Golden Temple of Amritsar, Sikhism's holiest shrine, to drive out Sikh militants.

In Montreal, Canada, the authorities have opened a criminal case against two Sikhs charged with plotting to blow up an Indian airliner. A jury of seven women and five men was selected on Monday for the trial.

The defendants, Santokh Singh Khela, 24, and Kashmir Singh Dhillon, 41, listened quietly as proceedings were translated for them.

Seven prospective jurors were rejected by defence lawyers David Gibbons and Robert Beaudet because they worked in aircraft-related industries.

The charges do not specify what airline or flight was involved, but press reports in Canada indicated the charges were linked to an alleged plot to blow up an Air India jet leaving New York on May 31, 1986.

# Little progress seen in India-Sri Lankan talks

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's vexed ethnic problem remained unresolved on Tuesday despite four hours of talks between President Junius Jayewardene and an Indian team headed by two ministers.

A Sri Lankan spokesman said Monday night's talks would be continued but no date or venue was announced. Authoritative sources